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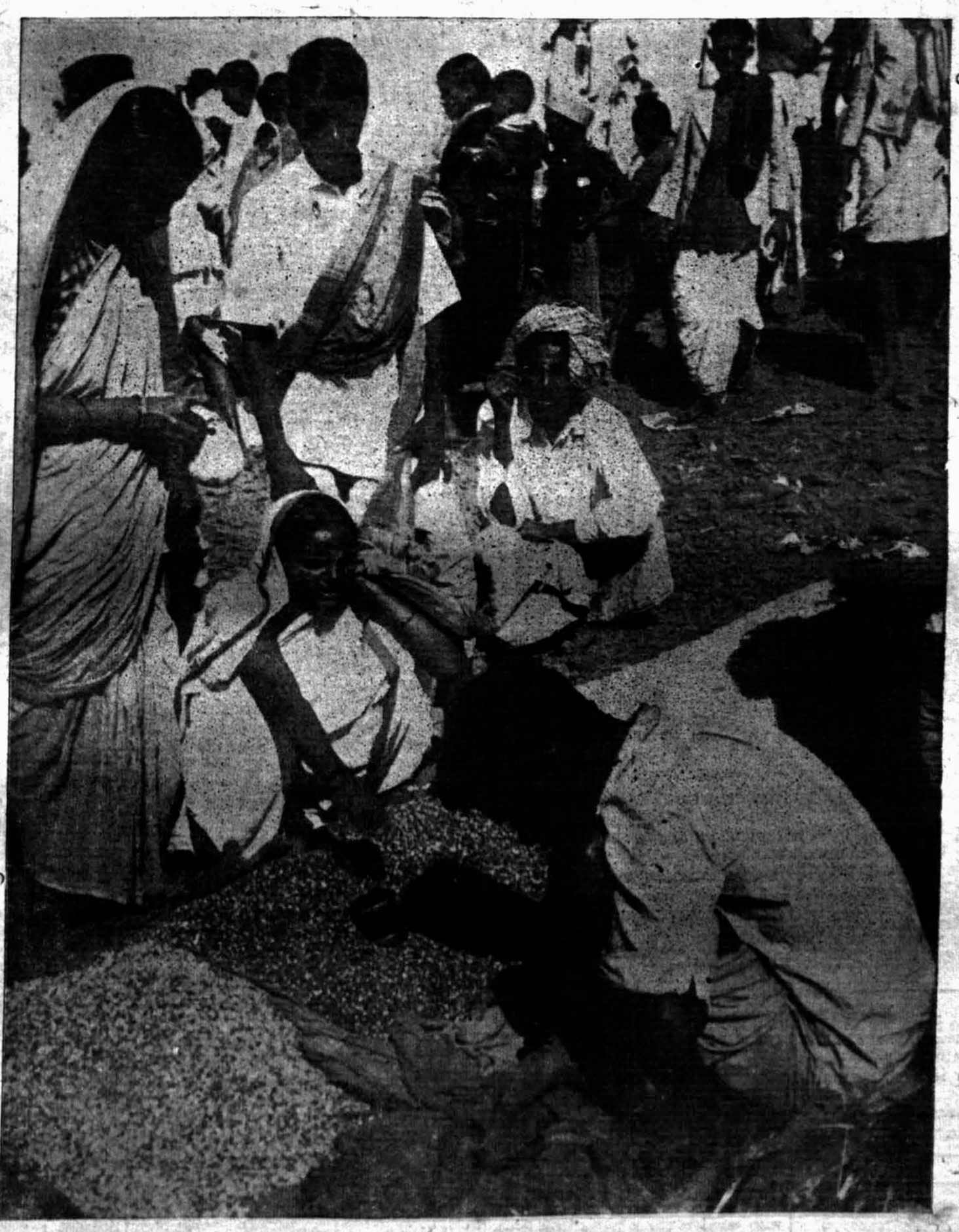
Chana-Wallah



Photo—B. F. Ferreira.

Prof. D. B. Deodhar On

Negative Batting *v.* Negative Bowling

(See Page 8)

THE BUS THAT WENT MAD

By ROBIN TEMPLE

Joe the driver was surely jealous and Mavis the conductress had good reason to return his ring. But, then, the green-eyed monster itself brought them together in the end!

Empty on its last outward journey, the Flying Flea came in with a wallop to the kerb outside the yard of the Old Dog Inn, at Lonely End. Mavis unslung her ticket-punch, patted her hair straight, and strolled round to the driver.

"Ten minutes before we start back," she said, with elaborate ease. "Don't let me keep you from stretching your legs, Joe. The road'll hold us both."

Joe Broadbent glowered at her miserably and said nothing. He had said nothing down in Pickup, the day before, when she gave him back his ring, with the remark that a man who was jealous of every passenger she smiled at would be better driving a motor-hearse. Joe had taken it out of the little bus, as he always did when they quarrelled. The Flying Flea had earned its local nickname. It was a wonder they hadn't landed on the roof of the Old Dog.

Joe shut the door by the driving-seat firmly, enclosing himself like a statue behind glass, and Mavis walked away in her neat slacks, her teeth gripped on her lip. It was dark and the Old Dog Inn looked sinister with the moors all around it.

"Hullo-Mavis!"

The cause of Joe's jealousy came out of the Old Dog yard, carrying a heavy dressing case; a lanky young man with brilliantined black hair. Down in Pickup, where they took stock of strangers, people stared when they saw Mavis of the Flying Flea, daughter of Police-sergeant Heywood, and betrothed of Joe Broadbent, so friendly with the young man who was staying the week-end at the Old Dog. But you never knew, with women, when they go into trousers.

Mavis smiled in shy surprise. "You don't mean to say you're taking the last bus, Mr. Kimmins?"

"Freddie. That's me." Mr. Kimmins flashed white teeth and caressed Mavis's elbow. "Yes, we've got to catch the late train, me and my pals. But I'll be back, soon. Couldn't keep away-woa, look out!"

Just in time he pulled Mavis out of the entrance to the inn yard as a big grey car came purring quickly through the open gates, swung into the road that wound up into the moors, and disappeared over the summit. Kimmins stared after it open-mouthed. "No lights!" he muttered. "Something fishy. Thought they looked rum customers, though they didn't stay long. Wouldn't be surprised if the police were after'em. And, gosh, here they are!"

Mavis disengaged herself from Mr. Kimmins, whose arm had stayed round her waist after he had pulled her out of the way. She knew young Sergeant Turner, of the Mobile Police, who flung open the door as the police-car swerved in. He was a nice but conceited young officer, who believed that old Sergeant Heywood, of Pickup, was a Good Old Has-been. His grin in the direction of the glass-encased Joe, and his glance at Freddie standing with his dressing-case, came one after the other. "Seen a big grey Bentley, Mavis?" he asked. "It's wanted. Stolen stuff. Jewellery."

"It's just gone up the road," Mavis breathed. "But——"

"They're booked." Sergeant Turner let in his clutch. "Whichever way they dodge. Half the country force is out, stopping every car. 'Bye, Mavis."

There came the sound of the engine of the Flying Flea, being started up by a silent and embittered driver. At the same time Freddie's two pals, one smoking a pipe and the other one of the Old Dog's shilling cigars, emerged from the inn doorway with their luggage, calling a genial farewell to the landlord. Mavis had drunk a glass of port with them and made the acquaintance of Alf, the pipe-smoker, who was dark and saturnine, in a light overcoat, and Jerry of the cigar, who was small and tubby, in plus fours. Walking quickly to the doorway of the Old Dog-for Joe was blowing a melancholy warning on his horn-she now came up against Jerry's tubby stomach.

"Move it," she grinned, "I want to go in and 'phone the garage."

"Out of order. Account ain't paid," said Jerry, not moving.

A touch of gooseflesh passed through Mavis though Jerry was grinning with all his gooseberry eyes. Joe's horn was blaring. She knew what would happen in his present mood. He would shoot off on the stroke of ten, with or without passengers or conductor. The Flying Flea, driver Joe Broadbent, whose last wagon had been a Waltzing Matilda tank, waited for no man or woman.

Mavis scrambled on to the platform. By professional instinct she dragged on her two passengers and their luggage. Freddie Kimmins was already comfortably settled inside. The Flying Flea was rattling into its breakneck journey down to Pickup.

"Fares, please!" called Mavis, rather shakily.

It was Jerry who first tendered his fare. His round eyes ran all over Mavis, and he said, staring at her like a sleek cat, "Police station. Single, please."

Mavis forced a smile. The Flying Flea whisked round a bend and almost threw her into Jerry's lap.

"We don't stop there," she said.

"Don't we?" Jerry spoke in a soft voice. "Well, now, I thought that was the idea. As we're the sergeant's daughter who's been doing a bit of police work in the family, like, and making friends with the suspected criminal gang staying at the Old Dog, so to speak, I thought we might drive right up to the police station. My mistake."

There was silence save for the din of the Flying Flea. The interior of the 'bus, with its rows of empty seats and its wall of dark windows on each side, seemed to close in upon Mavis. The blind that hid Joe in his driving-seat looked like a wicked, closed eye. Then she recovered and her hand shot up to the bell-cord. . . to be caught by Freddie Kimmins. He drew her down with steely fingers to his side.

"No, you don't," he told her. "You sit down and cuddle me. Anyhow, he wouldn't stop, since he's in with you on this, I guess. But we'll see to him. He'll drive where he's told, presently. Now listen, this is our bus. See? We drive on through all your dad's pals, sitting low, so's to look empty as usual, till we reach Pickup. Then you change the destination sign to 'Private'-which it is-and Old Joe drives on till we're out of the danger belt. See?"

"Let me go!" panted Mavis, struggling.

Freddie shook his head. "Too nice," he smiled, and all at once Mavis became quiet. She must keep her wits clear. They'd made one mistake. Joe wasn't in on this with her. She and Good Old Has-been Sergeant Heywood were alone in it. Her father had asked her to keep an eye on the three guests at the inn and unmercifully she had used Joe to do it. What had happened was all too clear. The Bentley, with police cars hot on its track, had slipped into the Old Dog, its booty had been handed over to Freddie and Alf and Jerry in a twinkling, then it had gone on its way ....

". . . And in a day or two the post'll bring you a nice bit of jewellery, just as a keepsake. But don't let Daddy or Old Joe see it," Freddie was saying.

Mavis was gazing at the blind. It had moved for an instant, though the Flying Flea didn't slacken pace. An eye looked fleetingly into the interior at Freddie with his cheek close to Mavis's, a black, enraged and desperate eye. Then the blind closed again. The Flying Flea seemed to shake with Joe's dark anger, swaying from side to side until the strap-hangs swung wildly and the windows shook.

"Hi! He'll have us over!" snarled Jerry. "You take that pipe out of your mouth and do your stuff, Alf. But keep low."

Mavis's eyes dilated. Alf had snaked along to the drawn blind and the sliding window. The wind blew in, but Alf's voice, harsh as a file, was as clearly to be heard as the small pistol in his hand was clearly to be seen where it poked hard against the blind.

"Steady! But keep on till further instructed, if you don't want to be blown into your own front wheels." They were rocking along the deserted main street of Pickup now and Mavis caught her breath at the imaginary picture of Joe, slumped over the wheel, a bullet in his spine and his foot jammed hard on the brakes, drawing up before the police station with his last breath. But it was not to be. Joe was scared. Like a bus gone lunatic the Flying Flea rocketed round the corner by the Town Hall. Then it flew out to the open road beyond, where it skirted the reservoir.

"Hi!" snarled Jerry again.

Mavis's ticket-punch had hit him in the face as she was flung across the swaying vehicle. They were all on the floor together. Was that a demoniac laugh from Joe? Before she could decide the engine cut out, then there was a terrific splash and the gurgle of waters as the Flying Flea, on its last trip for many a night, leapt into the reeds of the reservoir and came to a stop with lights burning brightly and a torrent of muddy water washing about its occupants. From the high driving-seat outside came a hollow but triumphant laugh.

"Thought you were all making a fool of me," said Joe, sheepishly, days later at the Old Dog terminus. "When he poked that thing into my back I took it to be his pipe . . . I was mad before, but it drove me madder. I didn't care what happened."

"You wouldn't, when you've gone green eyed," said Mavis. "But you brought Dad and the others along quick enough."

Joe grinned reminiscently. "Like a lot of shipwrecked trippers, you were. . . ."

Mavis glanced at her wrist-watch. There were passengers, so she could only throw him a stealthy kiss.

"Time, Joe," she said.

Decimal Coinage For Britain?

Should we have after the war a decimal coinage, based on the number 10, and thus come into line with most of the world on this important practical question?

Those who favour the decimal system, and they are an influential and growing body, are pressing the Prime Minister to set up an expert committee to consider the proposition.

A decimal coinage is in use in America, in most of the Dominions and Colonies, and over nearly all the Continent. It is contended by those who support the scheme that it would do much to help international co-operation after the war, even if it achieved no more than to save foreigners visiting this country the headache that usually afflicts them when they first struggle with the complexities of our money.

In many respects the decimal system of coinage has much to recommend it. It makes calculation easier: to change dollars to cents., or francs to centimes, all you have to do is to add a couple of noughts, and the job is done. Under the English system, you must convert pounds into shillings by multiplying by 20 and shillings into pence by multiplying by 12. If a hundred men subscribe 2 dollars 5 cents. each, their total subscription will be 205 dollars. But if a hundred men each subscribe, say, 4s. 8d., you will require pencil and paper to work out the answer.

Boon To Visitors

There are arguments against the decimal coinage, and those who oppose it are not always actuated by hidebound conservatism. True, it is easier to multiply in the decimal system, but is it easier to divide? If certain articles are sold at 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 or 48 for a shilling, you can buy one of them with current coins of the realm. You could do the same thing in France only if a franc purchased 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50 or 100-and then only if you had a supply of centimes, a coin practically out of circulation. Actually, you would be able to buy a single article only if it were priced at 1, 2, 5, 10 or 20 to the franc-just half the variations the British system allows.

Many articles in Britain are made, packed and distributed by the dozen, and to alter this would cause some dislocation in industry. It is clearly an advantage to know, without calculation, that so many shillings per dozen means so many pence per article.

If it should be decided that we ought to bring our coinage into conformity with that of the rest of the world, the change need not be sweeping. It could be brought about by introducing one new coin (we might call it the dime)-of the approximate value of 2½d.-and by slightly lowering the value of the farthing and raising that of the penny. There are, in the present system, 960 farthings to the pound. To increase the number to 1,000 would be devaluing the farthing by only about 4 per cent.

We could then work on the following table:—

5 farthings equal 1 penny:

10 farthings equal 2 pence, equal 1 dime (approximating to 2½d. according to present standards);

50 farthings equal 10 pence, equal 5 dimes, equal 1 shilling;

100 farthings equal 20 pence, equal 10 dimes, equal 2 shillings, equal 1 florin;

1,000 farthings equal 200 pence, equal 100 dimes, equal 20 shillings, equal 10 florins, equal £1.

The alteration might cause us a little temporary inconvenience, but it would do a great deal to ease the lot of the foreign tourist after the war.

Haberdasher: "You say the shop lifting craze is beginning to bit us, Mr. Timmins?"
Assistant: "Yes, sir. As you might say we're beginning to feel the pinch."

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Negative Batting v. Negative Bowling

By Prof. D. B. Deodhar

The veteran cricketer writes this week about the need to brighten up Indian Cricket and supports the 100-overs-inning proposal mooted by Madras.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" will be interested to learn that Prof. Deodhar will be writing for us a regular fortnightly feature on cricket and cricketers.

As most of the lovers of the game are aware, the Board of Cricket Control in India discussed recently a few schemes for the betterment of Cricket in this country.

There were various suggestions before the Board. Some referred to the organisation of the Ranjee Trophy, some to the eligibity rules of the tournament, a few to the brightening u pof a fixed number of overs in each innings, while others to the improvements of grounds and wickets and also to introduction of expert coaches under the auspices of the Central Board. Some of the suggestions and schemes were indeed good and deserved immediate adaption; but in the absence of any unanimity amongst the member-Associations who did not like to depart from the current usages, the Board decided to wait and see.

BRIGHTER CRICKET

The proposals of the Madras Cricket Association to brighten up Cricket were to my mind most sane and desirable in the best interest of the game. According to the present M.C.C. rules of the game—which are adopted here in India,—there is no provision direct or indirect to prevent a batsman from using delaying tactics or killing time by the proverbial stonewalling.

A player who digs himself in and refuses to open his shoulders to hit, is in a way encouraged by the present rules which do not at all consider the time taken by a batsman to score his runs. Whatever runs he scores are added to his and his side's total and thus the temptation for negative batting is very great in the present State of the game. This tendency to merely save one's wicket and take no risk is all the greater when in the finals of all tournaments, the game has no limit (even of days) and the match is to be played out.

The match is on many occasions prolonged to a number of days with the result that the spectators and even the players get bored and lose interest in the game. Barracking, thus, against slow and dull game has become a common feature of our 1st class matches; and however much we deplore it, we can not ignore human nature with its instinctive delight in adventure and free play. Even the players themselves do not relish the 'take no risk' tactics of their comrades who are no doubt helping their side.

Cricket already is a lengtny game; and it will turn out to be infinitely more slow and dull with the advance in match winning tactics and skill in batsmanship, helped with well-kept well-rolled perfect wickets. It is high time to introduce drastic changes in the rules of the game and the very outlook to it. The Madras proposal imposed a limit of 100 overs to each innings and the runs scored by a side in a century of overs were only to be added to the score.

It obviously means that no match could go on for more than 400 overs which according to the present experience, would not normally and in fair weather require more than four days. The proposal is to be welcomed, no doubt, as far as the limit of overs for a side is concerned. It must, however, be modified to prevent what is called the 'negative bowling' (bowling away from the stumps) to prevent batsmen from getting runs quickly to win.

'Negative bowling' can easily be stopped by the umpires who should have power given to them by rules or it can be discouraged by limiting the number of fielders behind the wicket to not more than four at a time. The number of wickets, too, lost by a team in 100 overs should count for the result and a fixed number of runs should be deducted from the total for every wicket lost—which of course will be a great impetus for the fielding side—to focus its attack on the stumps and make the batsman play all the time. If the different Associations and Clubs try to make an experiment with the new proposed rule, there will be enough of direct proof of its success or otherwise.

The Maharashtra Cricket Association are thinking of introducing the change of rules in its practise matches in the next year's season with the previous concurrence of it to its Member clubs. It is hoped that other Associations too will try the proposal in a few of the fixtures and publish their reports for collective action.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF CRICKET IN INDIA

It is said that 'he is a bad workman who quarrels with his tools.' A good workman too many times does it; he, at least, requires good tools and cannot do his best without them. A good player thus necessarily desires all the selected, well-kept and well-chosen materials and weapons. The ground too is no exception to it. To improve, therefore, our Cricket, we must improve our grounds. It is in vain to expect a high standard of fielding, batting or bowling on a a miserable, uneven unrolled ground.

I would mostly attribute Indians' bad fielding to the lack of level and smooth fields.

There may be a few notable exceptions like the 'Eden Gardens' of Calcutta, the 'Lawrence Gardens' of Lahore or the C.C.I. grounds of Bombay. All the other big centres too in India are sadly lacking in good, well-kept grounds. When the leading centres of Cricket and the prominent Associations are so poorly equipped, one can easily imagine what must be the state of affairs in minor clubs, in colleges and schools which possess merely an apology of a ground, with public thoroughfares, passing through them.

The real improvement of Cricket and in fact in all games can be brought about only if our Clubs are supplied with decent grounds of their own, which they can preserve and maintain it as a sacred trust. It should therefore be the bounden duty of our municipalities and corporations to reserve or acquire suitable open lands for the use of its citizens as playing grounds.

TURF V. MATTING WICKETS

In India, Cricket has been played under peculiar conditions, which are not much favourable to first class cricket. The chief source of trouble, as some of us have been suffering is the nature of wickets on which we are called upon to play and which vary immensely from place to place. Some Cricket centres grow and maintain turf wickets while their neighbours never bother to keep such wickets and instead get a cheap piece of matting.

The present Ranjee Trophy rules allow an Association to play on matting irrespective of the texture, quality and make of the piece. The soil and the base for the coir-carpet, too, are not uniform in the different places and a batsman used to a turf wicket or a sort-carpet can never be sure of success if he is invited to play o. a different wicket, though of carpet. Another source of trouble and complaint very usual with carpet or matting-wickets in a big tournament is the amount of watering and rolling of the wicket from day to day during the course of the match.

To obviate all such troubles and difficulties, it will be desirable if all the Associations are asked to cultivate grass wickets with proper soil, at least by way of an experiment, for a few years to come. It is said that

(Continued on Page 17)

Contending Captains— Prof. Deodhar and C. K. Nayudu snapped at the Brabourne Stadium during the charity match staged for the Bijapur and Bengal Relief funds.

Liberation

By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

O to be liberated from trammels, once and forever
To know the ego pass like the dark when the lights are lit.
To be drunk with eternal salvation O Lord! that shall never
Bend to the blowing wind of the world which follows it.

* *

To be freed from the wrangle of life with its pleasure and sorrow,
From the shadow of death which keeps haunting it, grain by grain,
Unbound of the narrowing sense of today and tomorrow
In the heart of the lotused eternal to dwell and remain.

* *

And yet, above all, to be liberated from liberation,
To be freed from the lonely desire, O Love! to be freed:
To surpass the dim need of birth and yet put on creation,
To be god, yet continue to flower and fruit out of seed,

* *

Beloved, thou knowest I would not be chained to a chainless
State of unbondaging floated alone through the spheres,
Though existence for me become dreamless and joyless and painless,
I would yet share the laughters of men and their dreams and their tears.

* *

Nay, Lover of Life! thou shalt free me from bonds to a burden
Of mysterious, strange, evanescent of earth and of sky,
Commanding my light to distribute its voiceless guerdon
From immobile summits to the worlds that are passing by.

* *

Liberated from death and decay, in austerest humility,
I shall be a neighour to sights which torment and disgust,
A presence of beautiful calm whose responsibility
Is to make thee, O light of blue heavens! the bridegroom and dust.

The People's Script

By Venkat Rao Shastri

With the help of this new scientific script,—says its inventor Shri Venkat Rao Shastri of Partabgarh, U. P.—a person can attain literacy in a single day, while the whole of India can become cent per cent literate within exactly one year!

It is for experts to evaluate those claims, and correspondence in this connection should be addressed directly to the author.

Why this question of script, many may ask, when the problem of language has not been solved fully. It would, therefore, be appropriate to dispel such doubts at the very outset and assert that if there is any real problem it is the problem of script, and not of language.

A language evolves spontaneously. There is no room for artificiality in the process of its growth. A language takes its shape naturally while being used by crores of people. But not so is the case of script. It is absolutely an artificial thing, invariably originating from some particular brain. The artificiality we find in language is brought about as a result of the unnaturalness of the script. Language and script are incompatible with each other. Language prefers flow; nay, it is its nature, while script attempts to keep it in check. Hence the artificiality in language. No doubt, artificiality is a defect, it is, however, inevitable. As artificiality in language is inevitable, so must naturalness be the essential character of script. *By keeping in view the masses and their general nature in mind, naturalness can be brought into the script.*

One Script Alone

Naturalness in language generates and nurtures the different languages. So being the case, when the question of lingua-franca is raised the existance of various languages is presupposed and their untrammelled growth is guaranteed. On the contrary, a common script is apt to eliminate all other scripts. With regard to language, scholars are bound to bow down before the general public, while the later, however, accept the decision of the former in respect of script. *It is, therefore, the sacred of duty of scholars, specialists and leaders–social and political alike-to raise the question of script and settle it satisfactorily.*

The necessity of one script has always been realised. We have some cogent proofs to this effect as far back as the regime of Ashoka. Ashoka through his edicts, popularised one script throughout the length and breadth of the country. It is evident that there existed other local scripts too. Yet the whole country, excepting Tamilnad, accepted. Ashoka's script. The alphabets of Bengali, Gurmukhi, Gujrati, Marathi, Telugu and Canaris are one and the same, i.e. Deonagri. People hesitate in accepting any connection or similarity between, for example, Bengali etc. on the one hand and Telugu and canaris on the other. With respect to all the alphabets of all the languages including Telugu and Canaris–it can easily be proved that they are different forms of the same Deonagri.

With the rise of nationalism, the problem of a common language became more and more important and along with it, as a logical corollary, the question of a common script should have come to the forefront. But in this direction the speed has always been slow, and that was but natural. In face of other pressing problems the question of script pales into insignificance. Improvements in script materialise mostly in peace time, nevertheless, the seeds are sown long ago. *Many people ary serious in this regard and are sincerely thinking out solutions with regard to the improvement of our script.*

Natural Or Scientific Script

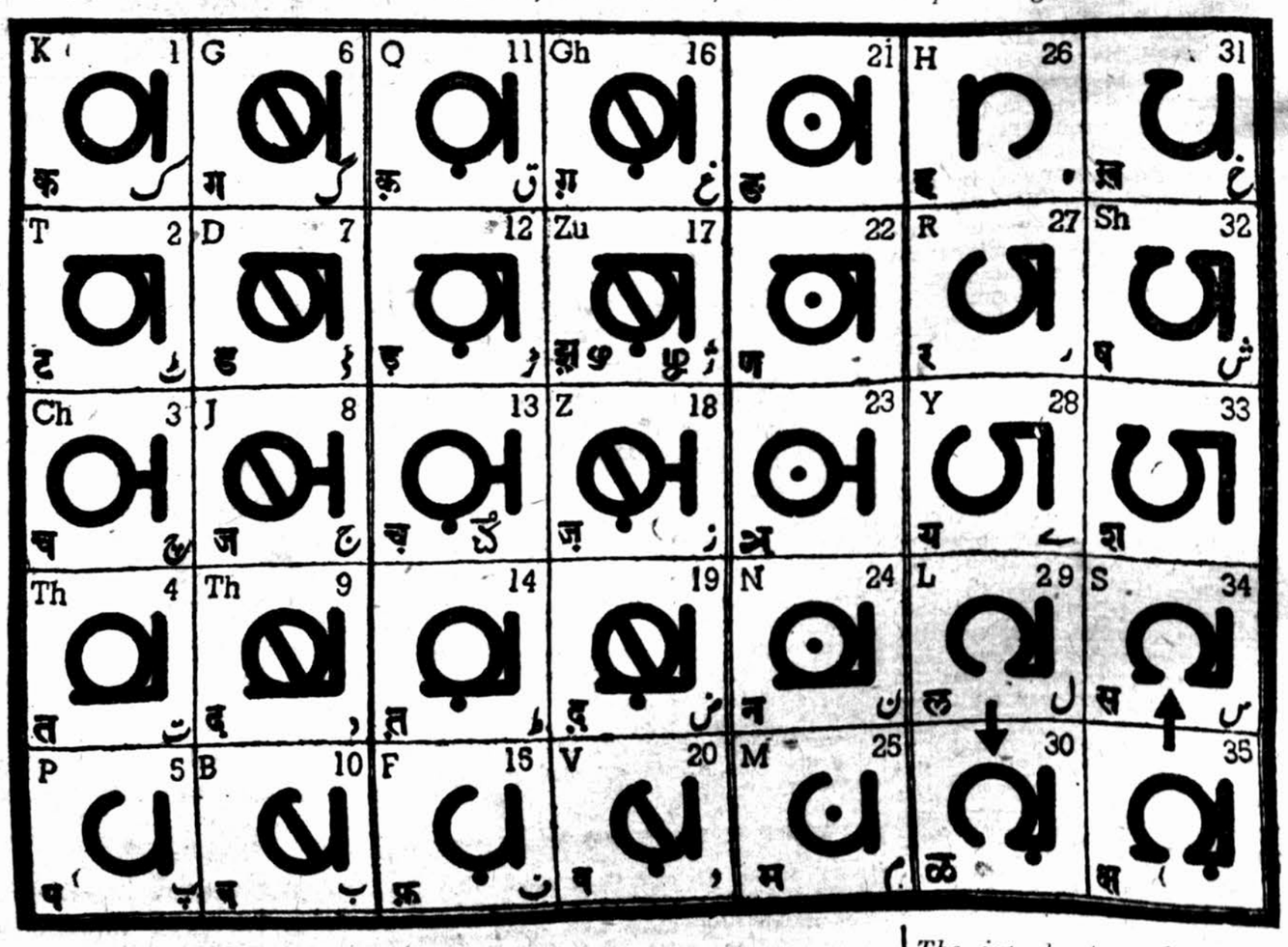
This new script has been formed keeping in view the vocal organs, and the natural tendency of the hand, and that is why it is called "Natural Script." While evolving these signs I have always considered as to how far it would go in making the people literate enmasse. This script, I am sure, will be able to produce the desired results. Hence its name the "people's script" and this is the scientific outlook. *I would however prefer all the three names: "scientific script in English", "Qudrati Khat" in urdu, and in Hindi "Loak Lipi", denoting all the three essential qualities of an ideal script.*

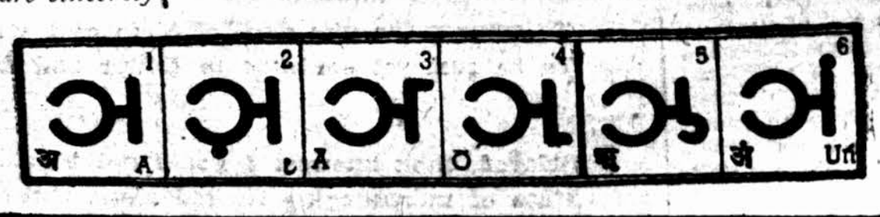
The new script is demonstrated here in four different diagrams. Diagram I contains letters called consonants, while vowels are shown in diagram II and III. The designs in the IV diagram are not letters in full, but parts of the different letters, which can be easily composed or typed, as the case may be, into full letters. I will now take these diagrams, together with the letters, one by one. In view of the convenience to the readers I have marked all the letters with serial numbers. The numbers in proceeding lines will only refer to the letters they are meant for in their respective diagrams. As I have already shown, and which every student of philology is aware of, according to phonetics letters are of two kinds-vowels and consonants. Life is synonymous-so to say to vowels, and so, as a logical corollary, consonants may be called simple bodies. By fusion of life physical bodies are able to walk and talk, where as bodies without life can do neither. The in-animated or semi-animated consonants can, of course, walk and talk by union with some animated ones. You will see in the diagrams that the designs used for vowels are almost one and same., while those designed for consonants are different. Is not life one and the same in numerous animals? By a careful study of diagram IV it will be clear to the reader that the marks designed for vowels can be affixed to all the letters turning them into full articulates, as if vowels, in form of life, get into the bodies and enable them to walk and speak.

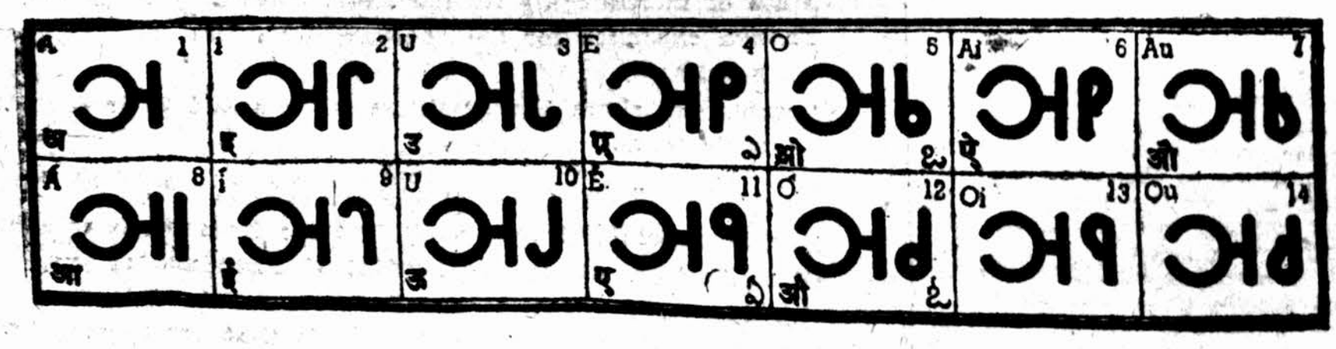
As I have told in proceeding lines, due to difference of the part of the mouth and effort exerted on that particular portion, different sounds come out of human throat just in same manner as different tunes do through flute. Just by keeping this difference (of place and effort) in mind the different sounds have been scientifically designed into letters and then divided into different groups. As is known to one and all, no such classification of alphabets exists in any of the languages on the face of the earth except in those of India.

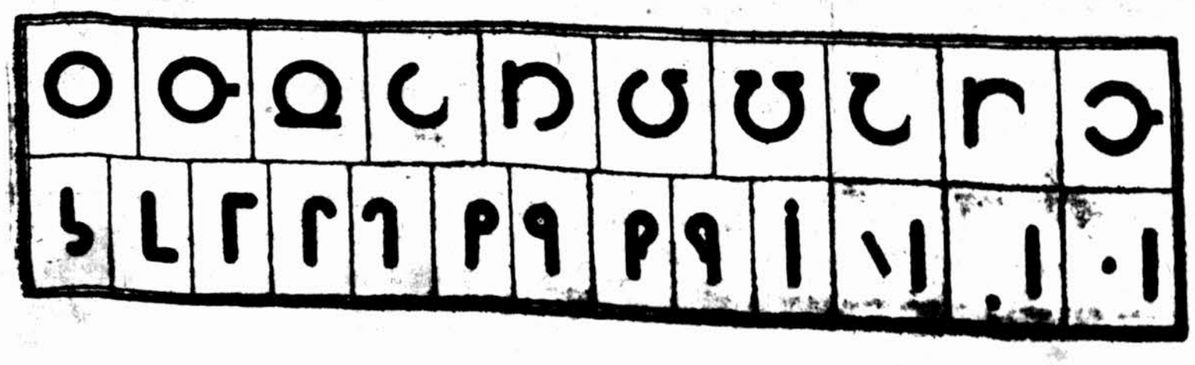
In my attempt to classify the letters, I will readily admit, I have tried to tread upon the foot-prints of Bhagwan Panini-the master gramamarian of sanskrit. I would, however, make it clear without any hesitation that the present Alphabetical classification is, in many respects, different from the old one. My partial imitation, too, is limitted to phonetics alone. In my attempt to evolve new designs I have proceeded on a fundamentally new line. The idea I was guided by seems to me to be simple and scientific. The fundamental principles of phonetics are my sole guide in the formation of new designs, and again, the principles of alphabetical classification have been translated into the letter coming under each group. The different vocal movements affected in process of pronounciation of different letters are pictureed in their written form. The designs for vowels indicate the phonetic flow of the voice, and the phonetic connection between consonants and vowels has also been demonstrated in the letters.

In short, I have succeeded in my effort, I hope, to make pupil draw correct brain-pictures of the letters just with the hearing of the same, under the guidance of the teacher of course Existing Alphabets-excluding none-are simply memory-taxing and that, too in the worst form. The scientific script is a great relief in this respect,









The introduction of the very letters excites the power of imagination, the pupil which is the fundamental aim of education.

Classification Of Alphabets

A phonetic letter has to be viewed from two different angles, firstly by what particular part of mouth the sound is controlled and secondly the way how it is handled on that particular point. The sound are controlled at five different points beginning from throat to lips. Accordngly the letters are divided under five heads naming them after the portion of mouth where by they are controlled.

Diagram I deals with this classification:—

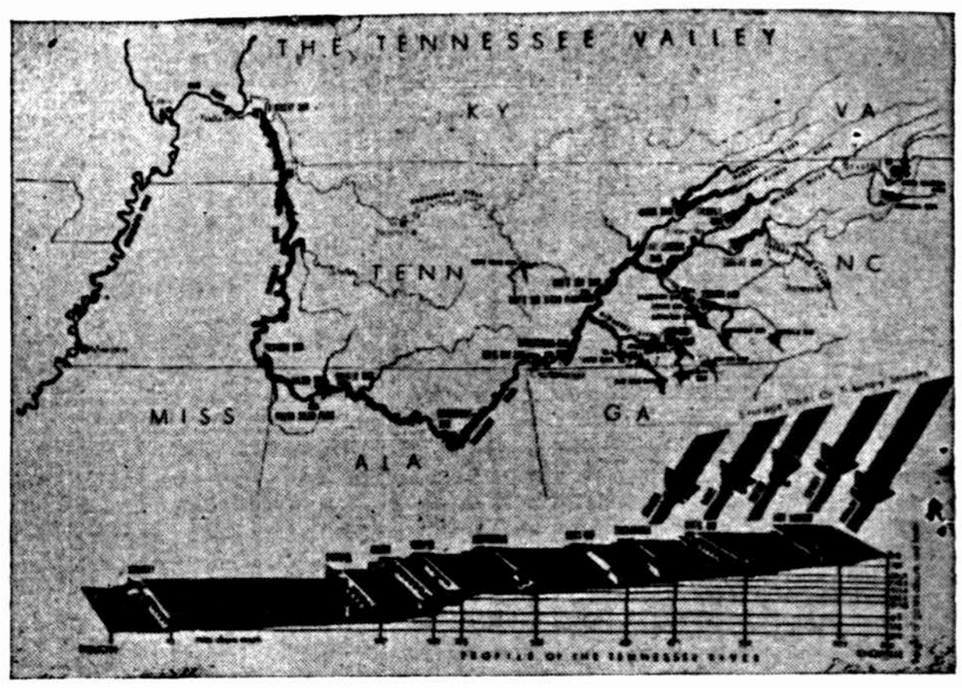
Gutturals:—Letters No. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, are pronounced as tongue touches the throat. So these are called gutturals.

Palatials:—Letters No. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32 pronounced as tongue touches the palate (hard). So these are palatials.

Gingvals:—Letters No. 3, 8, 13,

(Continued On Page 19)

T V A



By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

Freezing lockers developed through T. V. A. research are powered by electricity from T. V. A. dams. Communities are able to quick-freeze meats, vegetables and fruits from their own or neighbouring farms, and to keep them until needed.

Much has been written about the Tennessee Valley Authority or T.V.A. as it is called, in America. There are few amongst the reading public who are not familiar with this project.

But to most it is just an interesting engineering project conceived and realised by the state, one of the few of its kind in America, a land predominently of private enterprise, where public utilities are all controlled by private companies. Hence T.V.A. has been somewhat of a novelty, an experiment. But it has been much more. It has been a veritable epic, a great and growing experience to the people of the valley, a romance worked out of their hopes and fears, their scepticism and optimism. It is not in terms of the magnitude of the brick and mortar, the size of the electrical gadgets and power generators that the greatness or the value of the T.V.A. is to be measured. But in relationship to the day to day life of the people, the infinite little but significant changes wrought in the life of the valley and its inhabitants. That is in sooth the real tale of the T.V.A. and its national importance.

Power has been there from the beginning of man's time—even before—when it lay dormant like the Sleeping Beauty waiting for man's magical touch to galvanise it to undreamed of action. Gradually by grappling with it, man subdued it to its control. Projects now represent in people's minds the power of man over his environment. But the T.V.A. represents something more, a co-operative power, the sweet order which is wrought out of fathomless confusion by the simple process of co-operation of big men and little men, of unlettered men and university graduates, with simple faith in each other and in their labour the symbol of their unity. The construction work brought along with it many new institutions that instilled new interests in the local community and stimulated in it new responsibilities. The job in itself inspired self esteem. It made their imaginations soar and awakened a new consciousness of developing powers. They responded to the side activities with alert eagerness.

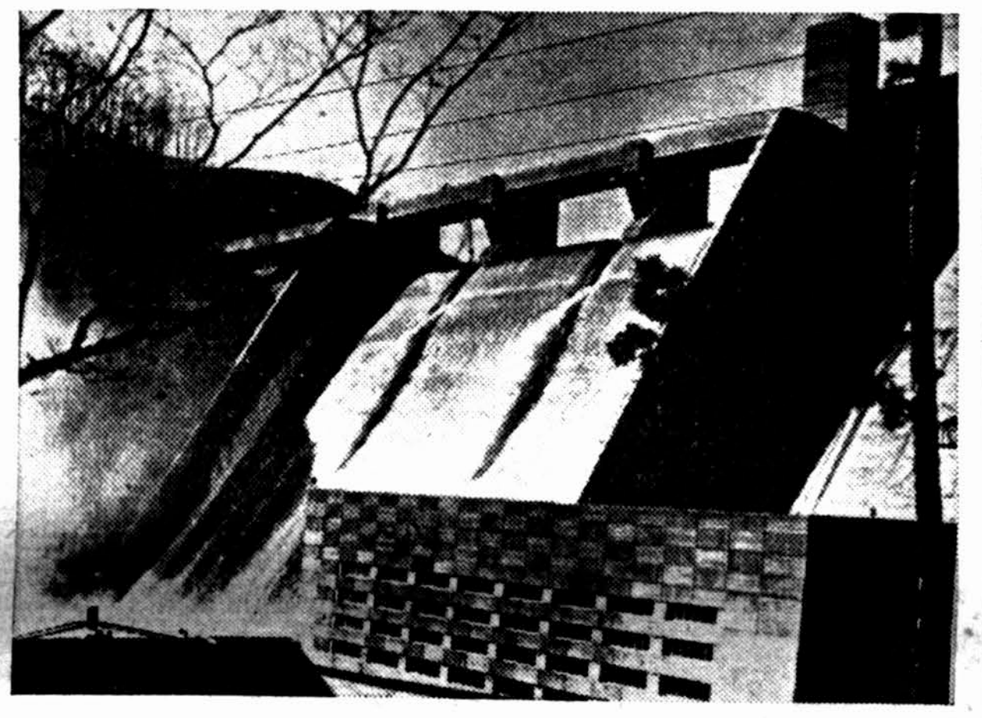
The construction camp also brought with it the beginnings of public health service; scientific control of diseases, community responsibilities in the prevention and suppression of epidemics —public libraries, reading rooms and the like. The travelling camp came and went, but these community activities stayed behind, to become a part of their daily routine now.

Born In Depression

T. V. A. was born when America's fortune tide was low, during the great depression, when it was felt that the widely spreading distress could be avoided only by the use of the Federal Power to bring relief to the citizens. Private enterprise was practically paralyzed and State power seemed inadequate. Out of this long night of travail was born this project. Its authority was so used that instead of doing things for people it enabled people to do things for themselves. Those small isolated communities are proud and would rather be poor than dependent. To them the essence of the T.V.A. lay in its being the road to independence. The benefits they got were a fair exchange in return for strong muscle and deft skill.

The very setting for the T.V.A. is alluring. It satisfies the yearning for drama and the desire for peace. The springs and rivulets of the mountains yield water in abundance, which the river proudly carries away in its bosom. The Plateau is green, brown and gray by areas and seasons. On the west it gives way to slopes of green, of luscious orchards and beauteous cattle, down to the stretches of the blue-grass and finally to silky cotton and the old old plantations.

The carefree rushing water is almost a mood of nature. But man can nevertheless bring it under his sway; determine the time and manner of its passage; push it through turbines to produce electric power; release it in such fashion as to make it navigable for ships; manipulate its force to permit it from erosing the soil. Yet however great the magnitude of the machine, however stupendous the engineering feat, its value and importance can only be measured in terms of their relationship to human lives, when the quality of these lives can be raised to match the high power quality of the construction and of the grandeur of nature's setting; when mechanisation touches the very heart of the people to tremble with their weariness and melt with their relaxed limbs and heaving breaths. For when human levels of living and working, and the creative abilities of people are set free, then does one truly prepare for peace and for the defence of this peace.



Norris Dam, just below the confluence of the Powell and Clinch Rivers, is 265 feet (80 meters) high and 1,860 feet (563 meters) long. Behind it is a great reservoir covering 40,200 acres (16,080 hectares), the water from which can be released as needed to keep the Tennessee River navigable. Its power units generate over 100,000 kilowatts.

Dawn Of An Era

Until the coming of the T.V.A. all public utilities were the monopoly of Big Business, exploited for high profits, normal essential requirements converted into rare expensive articles. Electricity was one of the worst victims. It is said that the Tennessee River made an engineer's fingers tingle, so handy, moving so fast and so far, something just had to be done with it. But tougher than its onward rush was the tussle for its control.

Senator Norris's congressional committee states as follows in its report on this tussle: "In every bid that has been made it has always been discovered that the object of the lease was to get possession, for private profit, of the enormous power facilities which exist." One may almost say that the T.V.A. was a logical process of the times. For there was no other way of getting the desired ends.

The T.V.A. simply had to be for at the end of 1933 there were counties in the southern highlands with more than 50 per cent of the families on relief. One county had as many as 87 per cent on relief. The very land was moreover wasting, seven million acres out of twenty-six was suffering from erosion. In a single county 35 per cent of the land had lost more than one half its top soil, while 2.9 per cent had been substantially destroyed. In addition, floods were causing an average annual loss of nearly 2 millions. Taxes were high, yet there were not enough funds to support good schools, public health and medical services, highways or transport. The farms were without electricity. And at last a strenuous battle waged for 12 years on behalf of the common people against the combined forces of monopoly and human greed finally ended in the triumphal creation of the T.V.A., a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise, an original and bold experiment in the public production and distribution of electric power.

Public Enterprise

President Roosevelt linked it with the other similar projects, Boulder, Bonneville and Grand Coule dams and the St. Lawrence power project, stating that each of these was to "serve as a yardstick", meaning thereby to bring out the comparison of costs between public and private power production. Cheaper power within the reach of the average man, power for every home and farm—that was the target.

To keep the programme up to date, the President was directed to recommend to Congress from time to time such legislation as he deemed proper to carry out specified purposes: "Maximum amount of flood control, maximum development of the said Tennessee River for navigation purposes; maximum generation of electric power consistent with flood control and navigation; the proper use of marginal lands; proper method of restoration of all lands in said drainage basin suitable for reforestation; and the economic and social well being of the people living in said river basin." In addition such adjoining territory as may be related to or materially affected by the development consequent to this act, was also included. And studies, experiments or demonstrations—all for the general purposes of fostering an orderly and proper physical economic and social development of said areas —were also sanctioned.

T.V.A. had been instructed by the Congress to promote the "Economic and Social well being of the people living in the said river basin." The T.V.A. decided on getting electricity to every farm. It saw no reason why a 20th century farmer should function like a 19th century one. It began to buy up phosphate reserves and produce fertilizer materials, finding out the cheapest processes. For it thought not merely in terms of chemicals and materials but more in relationship to land, crop, animals and people's lives.

The old system of fertilizers-production had proved wasteful, for land was commonly fertilised with commercial fertilizers, which meant going round in a vicious circle. As the land grew poorer, the farm production got less, the farmers' income fell. He therefore tilled more land, bought more nitrates to grow more, which in turn meant a fall in price of the

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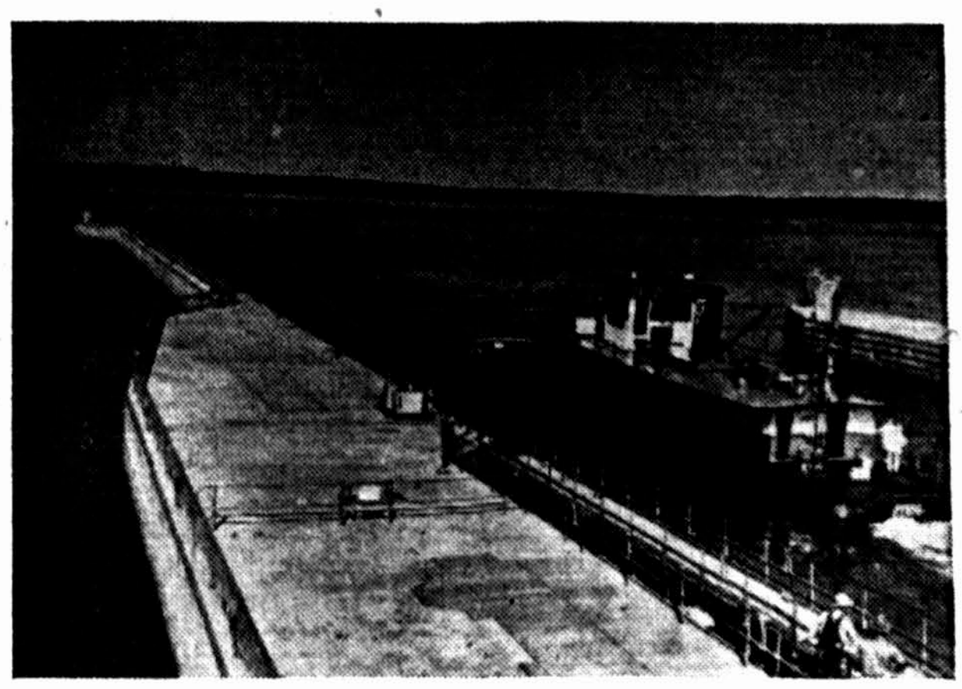


Navigable waterways mean cheaper freight rates and fast, efficient delivery. The Tennessee River now carries enormous quantities of wheat, lumber, pig-iron, coal, power machinery and petroleum products, and cities such as Knoxville and Chattanooga have become thriving ports.

Drama Comes To Town

Bombay is blazing the trail in the renascence of the Indian Stage. During the last two years a number of dramatic societies have been formed in this city and producers, playwrights and artistes are busy in infusing a new life in the theatre. Along with the revival of old classics, new and bold experiments are being made in the form, content and presentation of Indian plays.

If the catastrophic conflagration known as the World War II, brought so much misery, death and horror in its wake, it also did some indirect good to humanity as in scientific research. Nobody will deny that.

One such benefit that the impact of war produced in Bombay at least was the unprecedented effort to build up a stage tradition, the lack of which was indeed most regrettable in the first city of India. The war surely quickened our imagination and spurred our activities if not in many directions at least in the sphere of dramatic art.

While in countries like England and America this war, like the last one, tended to degenerate the stage with what may be rightly called the Imbecile Drama and cheap farces and musical comedies—the stress and warfare having increased the demand for light and even frivolous entertainment—it was heartening to know that this city so far indifferent to dramatic advancement had suddenly become active and busy. Though the progress it made cannot be counted in terms of achievement it will be realised at a later date that the seeds that were laid during the five years of turmoil were surely of a tree which would extend its branches over a large area if not the whole of India.

The choreographic advancement of India has been tremendous. But it is sad to note that our histrionics did not receive the same impetus. If I am not making a sweeping statement, it can be rightly said that, India never possessed a theatre worth a name except for minor pioneer work here and there. By this, I mean to compare the standard of theatre in England, Russia and France.

A scene from "Private Secretary" produced by Young Men's Sodality.

During the war new pioneers came forward who wanting to keep pace with the progressive trends in modern theatre art tried at least to shake the lethargy that our stage was finding itself in. As for the theatre in Bombay it was practically non-existent. Compared to place like Calcutta, it was most definitely backward though Marathi playwrights did quite a lot to build up a tradition in their own field. The theatre here took the back seat while cine-studios which mostly produced mediocrities flourished to the extent unimaginable.

The war brought a change. But in spite of all the fervour the producers showed to produce plays, the theatre on the whole continued to be technically backward, handicapped in terms of all the resources. Even the most enthusiastic of pioneers were held back by these dire limitations, which the war rendered more acute.

New developments in wartime in Bombay were the rise of fresh amateur efforts in English, the founding of the Indian People's Theatre Association with an All-India programme, and the daring efforts of Prithviraj to start productions on modern technique with a professional cast and staff

But it was unfortunate that the public remained apathetic on the whole to the idea of attending theatre performances for the sake of the play and production. The result was that worst plays were best patronised just because Mrs. So—and—So had her son doing some odd job behind the stage, or because Lady So and—So sold a number of tickets so that hundreds might see her daughter as "Lucretia" wear the most gorgeous of costumes. The approach to the stage was another social affair that most of the society people had "s-i-m-p-ly to attend" if they were to be considered as moderns and progressive.

In the amateur stage revival in Bombay we must mention with certain pride the work of the Bombay players who put on polished performances but however had nothing to offer in stage technique. Other small coteries produced slight productions with a certain polish particularly the Amateur Dramatic Circle who are a group of Parsis. The high water mark of their work was "Time And The Conways" which was directed by Mr. Adi Marzban. Mr. Marzban also wrote and produced satires on Parsi life which in parts were extremely clever but lacking cohesion as wholes. Together with Jean Bhownagri, Mr. Marzban produced also two Revues of a standard not often seen in Bombay. Work deliberately restricted in small coteries has been one of the factors that has cramped the development of drama by these various peoples who are definitely talented.

Lovji Cama Competition

It was during the war years that the Lovji Cama Dramatic Competition was converted from a purely Parsi competition into a cosmopolitan festival of Drama on a vastly larger scale. This competition in fact arose from the enthusiastics of college dramatics, particularly in St. Xavier's College, and gave rise to a substantial foundation of amateur talent on which much progress can be based.

Both from the point of view of presentation and decor the other wartime show that deserved the highest of eulogies was the terrific effort of the Goan Folk Song Society. Truly it can be said that if the Goans in this city had to make an attempt to show the talents that they are certainly gifted with, they could not have done better than presenting this beautiful show, which even received the highest of economics from British and American critics.

A scene from DIWAR, produced by Prithvi Theatres.

ably assisted by the former members of Uday Shankar. Troupe and numerous young poets like Benoy Roy. They also produced Hindi and Marathi drama of merit. Notable among these were the plays by K. Ahmed Abbas who definitely showed probabilities of a promising future as a progressive playwright, conversant will all the tricks of character and situations.

Their Gujerati Play "Analde" written by the well-known Gujerati poet dramatist Mr. C. C. Mehta, and dealing with two simple souls of a village in Kathiawar was a great success. The folk songs and the realistic presentation of the customs and the rites of the Ayar clan were most sincerely depicted and most ingeniously produced. This play is positively one of the finest short plays in Gujerati.

K. Ahmed Abbas' "Zubeida", a rational exposure of unsocial character as a bold attempt at reflecting the nation's mood. The acting was good.

Summing Up

Gauging all these activities of unprecedented enthusiasm it is definite that the war opened a new chapter in our dramatic life. Everywhere could be seen a sincere attempt to keep pace with the modern theatre art. In fact it seemed that the war years wished to make amends for several decades of intellectual and artistic lethargy.

The years of war were the years if

A scene from Macbeth, produced by Sultan Padamsee

not of achievement at least a period of effort; suggestive, tentative if not formative. It was the time of great hopes and aspirations which if did not fully materialize were sure to be in days to come.

Now that the war is over we can expect the beginning of an epoch of activity unequalled in the history of this country. Already Mr. Sultan Padamsee's formation of Theatre Group is an index the great part the theatre is going to play.

The ideal of the Theatre Group which is a cosmopolitan body, is to provide the city with plays of really high standard. His choice of Lagos Biro's "Gods and Kings" a series of one act plays on several controversial themes, already goes to prove that he means to abide by his promise. His other plays to follow are "Othello", J. B. Priestley's "Music In the Night" and Tagore's "Chitra".

Another step to prove that Bombay is really serious about advancement of drama was taken last month when various amateur producers and other leaders of amateur talent were invited by Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya at the Cricket Club of India, to discuss ways and means to improve the standard of the stage. She suggested the formation of a Theatre Club and a Committee was immediately appointed to initiate it.

During the proceedings Mr. Sultan Padamsee also threw a veritable bombshell when he proudly announced that in view of the difficulties arising owing to lack of suitable house in the city, he was planning to build a theatre and would start working on it as soon as building material was available.

Will not our people respond to the awakening of taste and intelligence?

By Lambert Mascarenhas

In 1943, St. Xavier's College again produced a set of amateurs whose work struck a notable change in the hackneyed methods of theatre by its impact. This was the work of the Shakespeare Group formed by Sultan Padamsee, Jean Bhownagry and Deryck Jeffrei and others who produced "Macbeth" with the most stunning stage effects. The result of this production was a far-reaching change in the use that the amateur producers began to make use of lighting effects, decor and settings, music and the voice or chorus to explain the action of the play to the audience.

Jimmy Dadachanji's "Title Clinic" in the year was a very clever piece of original writing and production and the theme was a genuine satire of Indian social life consisting of title hunters and the followers of various 'isms'.

"Macbeth" was followed by other ambitious productions by that new figure Sultan Padamsee and his colleagues. Oscar Wilde's "Salome" in the next year, with a magnificent one piece decor and dazling costumes and later "Bernadette" with a most effective grotto scene and "Twelfth Night" with the college cast were praiseworthy. The weak points of Padamsee's productions was the minor cast in each case, which was utterly inadequate to the tasks imposed by the ambitious productions.

The "Madams" (The Mangalore Amateur Dramatic and Musical Society) was another war-time creation that produced fairly creditable plays while the Young Men's Sodality (St. Xavier's) presented "The Private Secretary" with quite a success. Both these troupes unfortunately overlooked many a technical and dramatic flaws which could have been easily avoided had they taken some pains.

The greatest contribution of all made to the war-time theatre was by the People's Theatre which opened an epoch of revivified folk dancing in the Uday Shankar tradition and was of the Muslim system, was also a popular offering of the People's Theatre, and which proved a great hit. Another People's Theatre vehicle and perhaps the best drama that came on the stage dealing with a topical subject was "Antimaphalisha" enacted by the Bengal Squad. Their representation of the famine conditions of Bengal was so real and authentic that their performance will last very long in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to witness this magnificent work of acting.

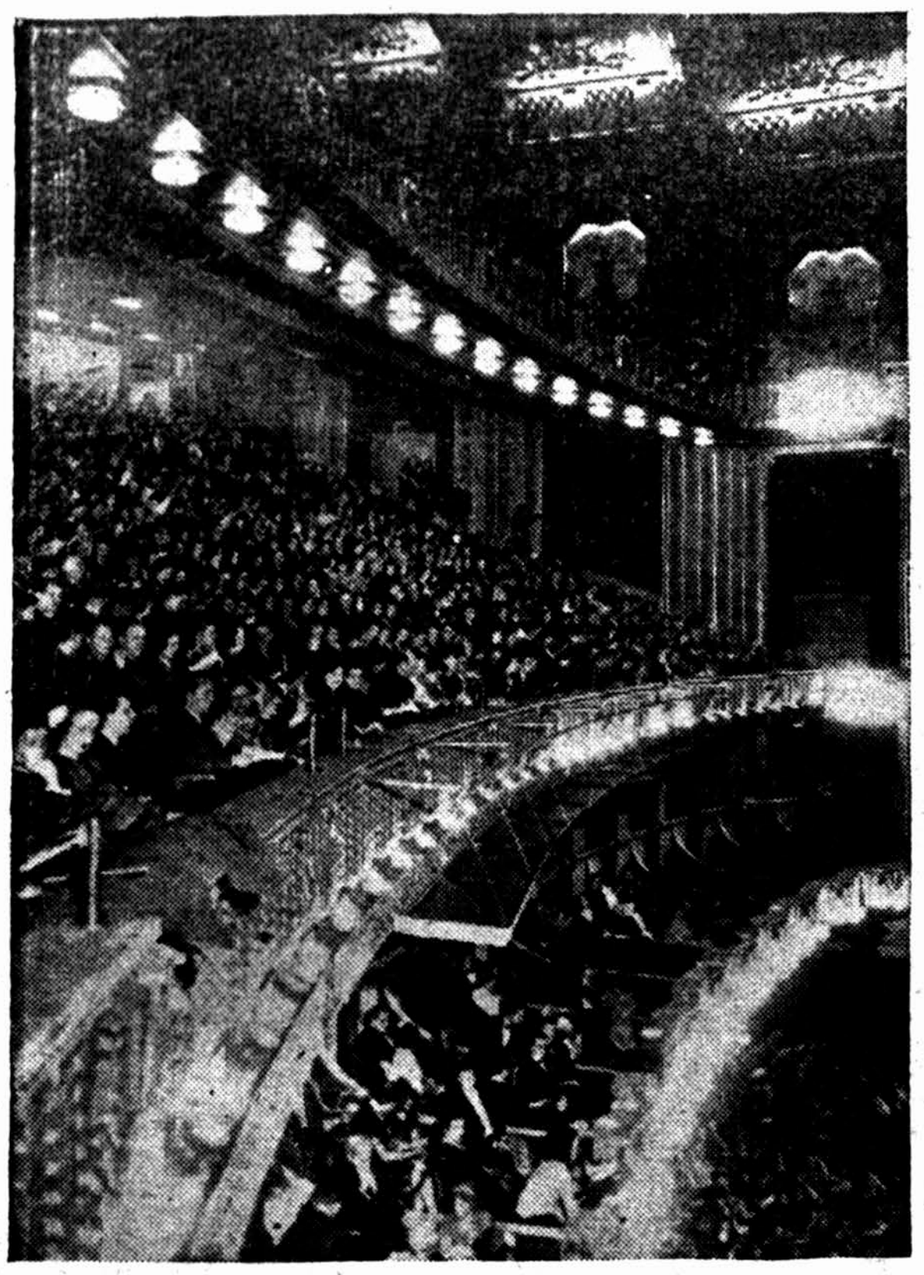
While praising the work of the People's Theatre we cannot under any circumstances ignore the efforts of the Indian National Theatre, and which though only recently started showed promise of great achievements. Their "Mahabharata" earlier, and "Meerabai" and "Bhook" lately were also received with great enthusiasm by the public. All these ballets were well produced and the decor was superb.

Though there was lack of unison in varou sscenes which were done by the chorus, the dancing on the whole was good though could be much improved. "Meerabai" particularly thrilled the audiences with its beauty and gorgeous costumes.

Prithviraj followed his pioneer effort of "Shakuntala" with a progressive modern play "Deevar". It most cleverly depicted the grim picture of India's bondage and the suicidal consequences of communal disharmony. The portrayal was artistic and full of realism.

The production derived its inspiration from the Congress creed of non-violence and championed the cause of Gandhian nationalism. From start to finish it throbbed with the spirit of patriotism.

No doubt this production suffered from ideological flaws. The presentation of the advent of machinery in India showed an undue sentimental attachment to the past. But despite this "Diwar" was a welcome change



Chicago, in the mid-western state of Illinois, is one of nine cities included in the 1945 spring tour of the Metropolitan Opera of New York City. This scene shows the Civic Opera House in Chicago in 1944 when the Metropolitan presented "Tristan and Isolde" to a packed home of 3,500 persons.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA ON TOUR

The Metropolitan Opera of New York City is an organization of nation-wide scope in the United States-half of its artists and conductors are American-born, with 25 of the 48 U. S. states represented as the birthplace of these artists.

But it is also national in audience—almost 12,000,000 persons throughout the country listen to the Metropolitan's Saturday afternoon broadcasts; children and shutins, students and soldiers, housewives and office workers, and families gathered at the breakfast table in Hawaii, sitting down to lunch on the Pacific Coast, or driving through the snowy New England Twilight.

Other thousands of people across the nation have, from time to time, heard the opera in their native cities. For from the first season of its existance, in 1883, the Metropolitan Opera has taken its performances to other cities. At the turn of the century "Lohengrin" was presented in a series of one-night stands in the south-western state of Texas, and the "Magic Flute" received a mid-western premiere in Chicago. Forty years later the first Metropolitan opera was sung on a university campus in the United States when "Aida" was presented at Indiana University at Bloomington. Part of the history of the cultural growth of the United States is recorded in the musty programes and old records of tours of the Metropolitan.

Today transportation restrictions have cut the Metropolitan's spring tours to a brief list of cities, but already invitations are piling up for future engagements.

Baltimore, in the east coast state of Maryland near the nation's capital, witnessed the opening of the 1945 spring tour on April 2 and 3, when the Opera returned there after an absence of two years to present "Aida" and "Tristan and Isolde." Zinka Milanov, the Yugoslavian soprano, will star in "Aida," which will be conducted by the Russian-born Emil Cooper. Helen Traubel, the American prima donna, the Swedish contralto Kerstin Thorborg, and the Danish tenor Lauritz Melchior will sing in "Tristan", with Erich Leinsdorf conducting.

In peacetime the travelling company 430 persons and, for the longer stands, scenery costumes and effects for 14 operas moved in two eight-car special trains, one for the artists, conductor and orchestras, and the other for the ballet, chorus, wig and costume department, electricians, stage hands and company property men. Other labour is hired locally by law. Today, under U. S. Office of Defence Transportation rules, the company may only buy tickets and make reservations on regular trains a month in advance. Because sleeping cars are scarce, the company will do a lot of day travelling. In 1944, the company departed for Chicago in ten different trains.

In pre-war days, when the company toured with the special trains-and with the same porter to look after the members-the tour was almost a vacation for the artists. In many cities, for instance, where only single operas were given, the ballet would haye a rest of several days. Usually, however, the ballet rehearses every day-at the discretion of the conductor and state manager. Although the entire orchestra is taken along on tours, it does not rehearse on tour except on rare occasions, but there are many rehearsals of individual artist (with the Piano). Occasionally if an artist appearing in only a single opera during a week in one city, he may fly out for the engagement, particularly if he also has a conflicting schedule of concerts and broadcasts.

Spring Schedule

Continuing the spring, 1945 tour, from Baltimore the Metropolitan company went on April 5 to Boston, in the New England state of Massachusetts, where 12 performances were given-four more than in 1944: "Norma" with Mme. Milanov, Jennie Tourel and Frederick Jagel, with Cesare Sodero conducting; "Tristan" with Mme. Traubel and Thorborg, and Leinsdorf conducting; "Lucia di Lammermoor" with Lily Pons, Jan Peerce, the American tenor, and Sodero conducting; "II Trovatore" with Stella Roman and Kurt Baum "Don Giovanni" with Florence Kirk, the American soprano Eleanor Steber, Ezio Pinza, Salvatore Baccaloni, the Roman basso, and Bruno Walter conducting; "Parsifal" with Mme. Thorborg, the American Margaret Harshaw, Herbert Janssen, the German baritone, Alexander Kipnis, and Emil Cooper conducting; "Aida" with Mme. Milanov, Bruna Castangna, Norman Cordon, Leonard Warren and Sodero conducting; "II Barbiere di Siviglia" with the 19-year-old Patrice Munsel, Baccaloni and Wilfred Pelletier conducting; "Pelleas et Melisande" with Bidu Sayaso, the Tiny Brazilian Soprano, Martial Singher, the French baritone, and Lawrence Tibbett, with Cooper conducting "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg" with Mmes. Steber and Thorborg, Charles Kullman, Jansser, Emanuel List, and the dynamic Czechoslovakian George Szell conducting; Mignon" with Rise Stevens mezzo-soprano, Mme. Munsel, James Melton, Pinza, and Pelletier conducting; and Rigoletto" with Mme. Castagna and Jan Peerce, and Sodero conducting.

The choice of operas for each city is based on many things. Baltimore and Cleveland (in the mid-western state of Ohio), for instance, are usually offered a choice. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where a large part of the population is of German descent, German operas are most popular. This year "Tristan" and "Die Walkure" will be given there. Or a city may want to hear a certain artists such as Lily Pons, which would dictate the selection of such operas a' "Lucia" or "La Fille du Regiment.,

Carmen—A Consistent Favourite

"Carmen," with its gay Spanish settings, has for many years been the most consistently popular opera throughout the country, although it is being given only once on the 1945 spring tour in Minneapolis-simply because operas are given a rest after being played so much.

The selection of operas may depend on many other things. "Die Meistersinger," with its sprawling sets and huge cast, cannot be put in a small theatre. Occasionally the Metropolitan takes 'road sets" which are specially designed to fit into the smaller theatres on the road tour. When the Metropolitan is playing in Chicago, the scenery of operas that the Chicago opera Company produces is used, but for other operas the Metropolitan must transport its own sets. In some places the orchestra must reduce the number of string players used because they will not all go into the pit. In Boston, several rows of the orchestra are removed and the strings are put there, with the drums and harp also placed outside the pit.

The hazards that may keep the curtain from going up on a sparkling production in a strange city are many. In the early days of the tour the opera troupe survived flood in Cincinnati and in 1906 went through the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Less spectacular hazards are present in wartime America: in the spring of 1944, when the season in Chicago was opened with "Tristan," the baggage train was delayed (200 baskets of costumes are taken on an average tour) and by curtain time the costumes had not arrived. The opera was delayed until they did come, but no one minded, and shortly

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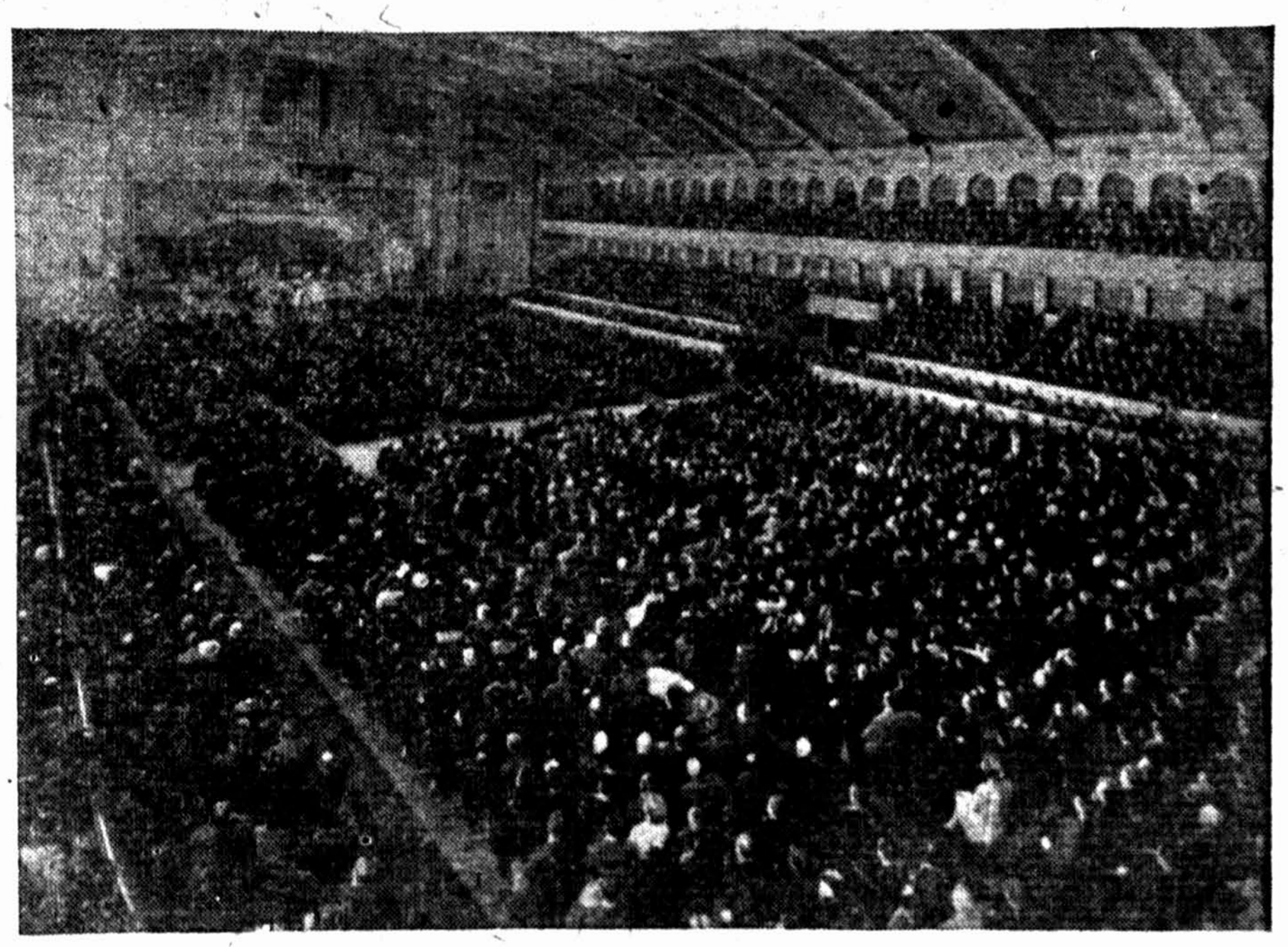

The interior of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, auditorium, where "Die Walkure" was performed in April 1945 during the spring tour of the Metropolitan Opera. German operas are most popular in Wisconsin, where a large part of the population is of German descent. "Tristan and Isolde" will also be given there this year.

Film Star Vivien Leigh

The World Knows Her As Scarlett O'Hara

BY MAUD MILLER

Vivien Leigh was eight years old when an interested visitor to her convent school asked her what she wanted to be when she grew up Vivien replied, with poise and dignity, "an actress". Most children love play-acting and make-believe, but few have the inborn conviction that inspires them to attain the distant goal of success to the extent achieved by Vivien Leigh.

Vivien's father was a stockbroker and was a French descent, while her mother's forbears were Irish. Vivien herself was born in Darjeeling in 1913. She travelled widely with her parents, before she was sent home to school in London, to the Convent of the Sacred Heart

All her studies were centred round her great ambition-elocution, deportment, the drama. At 14 she went to a French Convent in Italy. A year later she moved to a famous girls' school near Paris, where she had the advantage of dramatic lessons from an actress of the Comedie Francaise.

She studied for a year in Bavaria, before returning to her mother's home in Ireland. Here she rode and hunted with friends, and went to parties-but the social life did not appeal to her. She still wanted to be an actress, and, shortly afterwards, was admitted to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London.

One day a fellow student at the Academy talked to her about films-told her how "extras" were paid a guinea a day and even more, if they could say a few lines of dialogue.

The two girls set out together to try their luck. They were given small parts in a comedy called "Things are Looking up"-a significant title! It was now that poise, one of Vivien Leigh's greatest screen assets, was first shown to advantage. During the making of that first film Vivien Leigh quietly told the Assistant Director that she was not "just an extra-but an actress"-and that she would like to have a speaking part. She was given her speaking part and several more small film roles.

"Just then", she told me once, "I was more concerned with learning how to act, than thinkngi seriously about a career."

Vivien Leigh in the part of Lady Teazel in Congreve's famous play "Love for Love" which John Gielgud produced in London in the early part of 1944.

Vivien Leigh with Bernard Shaw and Gabriel Pascal, discussing the film version of Shaw's famous play "Caesar and Cleopatra". Vivien Leigh will play the part of Cleopatra; and Gabriel Pascal is producing the film.

Several film producers, however, were watching her, notably Alexander Korda, who offered her a contract worth £50,000 the morning after her over-night success in her first London play, "The Mask of Virtue." Korda knew that this small, slim girl, with brown hair, green eyes and sensitive mouth, was star material.

The Denham Studio, which he was then building, were only in the very early stages of construction, and 18 months elapsed before Korda could star her in "Fire Over England." In the meantime, he encouraged her to get all the experience she could, in films, and on the stage. "Fire Over England" was Vivien Leigh's first essay at screen stardom, and she justified Korda's faith in her. Playing opposite her was Laurence Oliver.

"Storm in a Teacup" came next, a modern story of English country life. Then a spy story, with the great European actor, the late Conrad Veidt, followed by a film with Charles Laughton, "St. Martin's Lane." In this she played a young Cockney girl—all part of Korda's plan for developing Vivien as an actress, not as a "typed" star. Then she appeared again with Laurence Oliver, in "21 Days."

It was during this film that she scored one of her greatest triumphs; she flew to Denmark to appear as Ophelia to Laurence Oliver's "Hamlet" in a special performance of that play in its original setting on the battlements of Elsinore Castle.

Now came the film that aroused the interest of David Selznick, the Hollywood producer of "Gone With the Wind", then seeking a girl to play Scarlett O'Hara. The film was "A Yank at Oxford", for which Robert Taylor came to the Denham Studios. Like a thousand other girls, Vivien had dreamed of playing Scarlett O'Hara-but never dared imagine herself getting the role. How she succeeded all the world knows.

Vivien Leigh's reward for her tireless struggle to gain experience and to become a great actress, was the film world's greatest prize, the role of Scarlett O'Hara, and Hollywood's highest award from the American Academy of Motion Pictures, known as the "Oscar" statuette.

While in America, Vivien won fresh applause, in a lengthy tour of "Romeo and Juliet" with Laurence Oliver, and in "Lady Hamilton", the film about the love story of the great Admiral Lord Nelson-played by Laurence Oliver.

Then, with Oliver, whom she married in 1940, she went to England. She returned to the stage and appeared in Bernard Shaw's play "The Doctor's Dilemma",-while her husband joined the Fleet Air Arm. She has spent several months touring military camps, entertaining the troops of the United Nations.

The little girl of eight has become the "actress" she set out to be!

THE JOCKEY CLUB

By FRANK COLES,
Sports Editor, London "Daily Telegraph"

Nearly two centuries ago, in the year 1751 to be precise, a handful of English noblemen and gentlemen met at The Thatched House in St. James's Street, London, and formed themselves into an organisation for the sole purpose of conducting horse racing, chiefly at Newmarket, for the pleasure of their members. They called themselves "The Jockey Club". They were not interested in providing sport for the public but the racecourses of those days were infested with toughs and the object of these aristocrats was to set up a protection society for the sport. They raced their horses, one against the other, usually in matches, and, of course, wagered on the results.

From this modest beginning has grown the most powerful, the most autocratic and yet the most respected sporting organisation throughout the world. Down the years the influence of the Jockey Club has been exercised in practically every country in the two hemispheres where horse racing takes place. Every Turf authority of importance throughout the world has based its rules in those of the Jockey Club in London, and has an arrangement with the English body for the mutual enforcement of sentence passed on offenders.

The far-flung nature of this "mutual understanding" between the world's leading Turf authorities and the English Jockey Club is indeed amazing. For example, an offender found guilty of an offence which leads to a "warning-off" sentence being passed on him, by any recognised horse racing authority in the world is also automatically banned from attending all race meetings in Great Britain.

Nearly 40 racing authorities abroad have this reciprocal agreement with the English Jockey Club, which is the ruling body for all flat racing in Britain. Among the countries concerned in this agreement are the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Barbados, the Argentine, Ceylon, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Gibraltar, Holland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, New Zealand, Poland, Brazil, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Trinidad, and Uruguay.

Monumental Work

It is very true to say that the Jockey Club has wielded complete authority over the destinies of the English Turf for nearly 200 years. Their Rules of Racing are a monumental work which leave no loophole for misunderstanding and cover every possible aspect of the sport. Their power is enormous and all-embracing.

Take, for instance, the case of "warned-off" persons. The rule lays it down that the Stewards of the Jockey Club shall exclude from "all places under their control, (I) every person who is warned off Newmarket seath; (II) every person whose name has been published in the Unpaid Forfeit List until the default is cleared, (III) every person who has been reported by the Committee of Tattersalls (who settle betting disputes) until the report is withdrawn; (IV) every person who has been declared by the Turf authorities of, or by the Stewards of, any recognised meeting in this or any other country to have been guilty of any corrupt or frandulent 'practice on the Turf". And they have power to exclude *at their discretion* any person from all or any places under their control.

Including honorary members, the Jockey Club to-day consists of 64 members, headed by His Majesty the King of England, who was elected to the Club in 1921, when he was the Duke of York. The oldest member of the Jockey Club, Brigadier General E. W. Baird, was elected in 1894 and both the Earl of Derby and the Marquess of Crewe have been members for 50 years.

There are three Stewards of the Club, the senior of whom retires from Office each year. The retiring Steward nominates his successor, who continues in office for three years. The Stewards for 1945 are Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Hanmer, Bart, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., and Lord Willoughby de Broke

Among the honorary members of the Jockey Club is the Chairman of the Jockey Club, New York, an invitation which was first extended and accepted in 1876, the year after the Club erected their first Grand Stand on Newmarket Health. Other honorary members are the chairmen or presidents of the following; the Australian Jockey Club, New South Wales; the Victoria Racing Club; the Canadian Racing Associations; the Ontario Jockey Club; the New Zealand Racing Conference; and the Jockey Club of South Africa.

Early Members

Early members of the Club included several progenitors of present-day members, such as James Stanley, father of the twelfth Earl of Derby, and Sir Lawrence Dundas, of forbear of the Earl of Fitzwilliam who was only recently elected to membership. Then there were also Charles James Fox, the orator; James Boswell, Dr. Johnson's biographer, and many more noted men of the times.

In 1752, the year after the Club was formed, the members leased a plot of land at Newmarket and built a coffee room there. Six years later

(Continued on Page 19)

JAPAN WILL GET JUST PEACE

FIRM ALLIED RETORT TO TOKYO PACIFIST

Climax Of Political Warfare To Discredit Victors

LONDON, September 8. (Reuter): The Japanese will get a peace based on justice—and it is their own fault if justice makes it a "hard peace".

With this firm explanation competent London quarters tonight hit back at the plea for a "peace without an armed force", issued in Tokyo, this morning which is regarded as a climax to the campaign of political warfare directed against the Allies, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

A PACIFIST SPEAKS

The plea, made by Yukio Ozaki, veteran Japanese Liberal leader and Pacifist, and submitted to the Japanese Premier, Higash Kuni, for transmission to the Allies, was made public in the influential Tokyo newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" and quoted by the Japanese News Agency. Its outstanding suggestion was that the Japanese should oppose passive resistance to Allied demands "which were not on the basis of moral principles, but based on brute force."

Ozaki said that in the past peace had been based on brute force, but that the peace to follow this war "must be concluded on moral principles of humanity."

"IRRATIONAL CUSTOMS" ....

"It has been the custom in the past for the vanquished to be forced to pay reparations", he added. "Such irrational practices should be abolished. Japan of her own accord, and without being told, should liberate all territories acquired through armed force such as Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. All these territories should be allowed to decide of their own free will what to do with their own lands. If Japan first advocated this principle it would be taken up by the United States and Great Britain with reference to the Philippines Hong Kong and Burma.

"Japan should not comply with Allied demands based on brute force. If brute force were used Japan should not retaliate but let them have their way and tell the world about it."

PUTTING UP A PUPPET

It has not escaped notice, adds Reuter's diplomatic correspondent that the publicity to the news of Ozaki has only been given in Tokyo at a time when they might be of service to Japanese national interests, and it looks to casual observers as if Ozaki has been dug out of retirement for this specific purpose. This view gains strength in the light of "Asahi Shimbun's" comment that Ozaki was well-known at home and abroad for "his constant fight for a constitutional Government in Japan", and was an out and out pacifist and strong advocate of disarmament.

While Ozaki's views may be entirely sincere, their publication fits into Tokyo attempts to suggest:

(1) That the Japanese armed forces have not been truly defeated in battle;

(2) That genuine war guilt does not attach to the Japanese people and

(3) That a "vindictive' peace would be a matter of which the Allies would subsequently be ashamed.

FOLLOWING THE NAZIS

On all these lines of approach the Japanese are evidently following the psychological methods employed by Germany to discredit the Versailles Treaty after the last war.

The general attitude among competent London observers in reply to these attempte can be summed up: Peace with Japan will be based on the moral principle of justice. Priority must be given to the claims of Japan's victims, the first among whom is China. Payment of reparations to make good this damage is a principle of common justice.

FAR EAST SURRENDER.

To day's news from Far East surrender centres received in Reuter despatches was:

China: The Chinese Government is flying hundreds of troops to Nanking to prevent disturbances by communists at official surrender ceremonies there to-morrow.

Korea: American troops fully armed, covered by the guns of their convey and proceeding in 'invasion order' to-day landed on the west coast of Korea, where arrangements are being made for a formal surrender to-morrow. The American troops in Korea, according to a U S. broadcaster were given a tumultuous cheering welcome by overjoyed Koreans.

Tokyo: Some time is expected to elapse before General MacArthur, commanding the occupation forces takes up his official residence in Tokyo. After the flag raising ceremony at the American Embassy this morning and after touring the city and inspecting bomb ravages he lunched with his staff at the Metropolis Hotel and returned to Yokohama. Earlier a giant parade of American military might through the heart of the Japanese capital confronted the Japanese people with the stark reality of their defeat.

The Ryukyus: Surrender documents representing the capitulation of over 100 000 Japanese spread over some 60 islands in the Ryukyu group have been signed at Okinawa The complete surrender of all Japanese on Bougainville has likewise been signed

CHINESE ENTER CANTON

CHUNGKING Sept. 8 (A. P. A.): The Chinese High Command announced to-day that China's new First Army, which helped to drive the Japanese from northern Burma to open the Stilwell Road has entered Canton.

"Izvestia's" Latest

Rumanian King Asked For Anglo-U.S. Aid Under Pressure

MOSCOW Sept. 8 (Reuter): King Michael of Rumania, when he made the recent request for Allied aid in forming a new Rumanian Government, which could be recognised by Britain and the United States, did so under pressure from British and United States Control Commission representatives in Bucharest who acted without consulting with their Soviet colleague, declares "Izvestia", the organ of Soviet Government, to-day.

In a remarkably outspoken editorial "Izvestia" adds: "The King even after having written the letter informed the representative of U. S. S. R. that he had nothing against the Government of Dr Petre Groza" (the present Rumanian Government).

"Izvestia" suggests that the Anglo-American action violated the established procedure and constituted interference in the affairs of a foreign state.

WAVELL TALKS CONCLUDE

LONDON, Sept. 8, (Reuter): It is understood that discussions between Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, and members of the British Government are practically completed, says E. Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

No statement is likely to be made officially in this country prior to Lord Wavell's departure for India at an early date.

Reuter's political correspondent understands that the Secretary for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, has agreed to receive a deputation of Labour Members of Parliament interested in the Indian question during the week beginning September 15.

STOP PRESS

NO GOVT. MACHINERY TO REVISE ROLLS

LONDON, September 8 (A.P.I.): No confirmation was forthcoming from official quarters in London today of the report understood to have been published in India that British Government had instructed Indian Government to set in motion machinery for revising electoral rolls. Further suggestion that the Secretary of State for India felt present franchise in India to be inadequate elicited no comment.

Congress Cabinet To Discuss Azad-Wavell Correspondence

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8.

The Congress President, Maulana A. K. Azad, will place before the Congress Working Committee meeting at Poona correspondence he had with Lord Wavell after the Simla Conference. The Congress President had correspondence with the Viceroy between July 16 and August 24.

This will include the long letter His Excellency wrote to Maulana before he left for London.

Maulana Azad, it will be recalled addressed Lord Wavell on various issues confronting India and the Congress, including the release of political prisoners and detenus. These politicals include those who have been undergoing imprisonment for over fourteen years, although the normal period for life sentence is fourteen years only. As a result of Maulana's intervention some of these politicals are expected to be released shortly.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Soon after the Congress was legalised, Maulana Azad through Mr. Kirpalani had telegrams sent to all Congress organisations in the Provinces asking them to furnish information forthwith relating to Congressmen still under detention or undergoing imprisonment and under restraint orders.

The Congress President expects to take up with the authorities the question of release of such persons as soon as necessary data is available.

Maulana Azad is believed to have taken note of the statement made in British Parliament on the prison life in India and expects to confront the authorities with true facts at an early date.

He also expects to take up with the authorities the question of Congress property damaged or confiscated by Government.

ANOTHER AZAD-WAVELL MEETING?

In this connection persons in the know visualise another Wavell-Azad meeting after His Excellency returns from London.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

The Poona session of the Working Committee will also take decision for holding the next annual session of the Congress and select its venue.

The A. P. I. adds: Maulana Azad declined to indicate the nature of his letters to the Viceroy except by remarking that they dealt with "matters of constitutional importance."

The main agenda for the Working Committee, the Congress President said, would be confined to a clarification of the Congress attitude 'vis-a vis' the forthcoming general elections preparation of electoral rolls, election dates and other cognate subjects. A reiteration of Congress policy towards the main political issue—the future constitution of India—in the light of changed conditions, the Maulana Saheb indicated, would also be necessary.

Besides the Committee would discuss ways and means for reorganising the Congress machinery. This was mainly a problem affecting the Congress organisation but a variety of subjects which included the Congress attitude towards the Communist party arose out of it.

Maulana Azad and Mr. Asaf Ali will fly to Bombay on Monday.

Support For Kidwai

Maulana Azad told the "United Press": "I had written to the different Provinces to keep me posted with the latest political and economic situation in the respective provinces and the number of political prisoners still in prison, and I have received replies from the Delhi, Frontier, United Provinces, Assam, Maharashtra and Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. I should receive replies from the other Provincial committees before the Poona meeting."

On his attention being drawn to the statement of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai about impediments being put by the Government in different Provinces, particularly in the U. P. in the normal working of the Congress being restored and direct encouragement being given to moneyed men to oppose the Congress in the general election and Mr. Kidwai's suggestion to boycott the election, the Congress President replied: "I have received such complaints from the U. P. as also some other Provinces. No election can be held under such conditions. The Working Committee would discuss this and the necessary action would then be taken."

Memorial To Indian National Army Dead Broken Down

Singapore Indians Think Bose Has Done "Vanishing Trick"

SINGAPORE, September 8 (Reuter): Indian Sappers this afternoon blew up a memorial on Singapore waterfront to the dead of the Indian National Army—raised by Subhas Chandra Bose from Indian prisoners of war and Indian civilians in Japanese-occupied territory—which had been erected in front of the memorial to men from Malaya who fell in the first world war, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

The memorial had only been completed within the past months and was actually unveiled after Japan had surrendered and after Bose's death had been reported.

IS BOSE ALIVE?

The local Chinese version is that Bose was in Singapore at the time of the Japanese surrender and almost immediately left by air, reportedly for Tokyo, but the Chinese are sceptical of the report of his death.

Bose, according to these Chinese, extorted funds from rich local Indians who did not sympathise with Bose.

The Gurkhas resisted Bose's cajolry to join the Indian National Army, state the Chinese. One story frequently heard among them relates to how Indian officers at one particular camp on Singapore island were alleged to have been machinegunned for refusing to join the Indian National Army.

It was noticeable that there was no sign of the Indian National Army though until three days ago sentries stood before the memorial which was blown up this afternoon. It is suspected that the personnel of the I.N.A. cast away their uniforms and dispersed among the local population becoming civilian onlookers of the reoccupation which was almost entirely carried out by Indian troops.

In marked contrast to the vociferous greeting from the Chinese, local Indians kept themselves in the background.

INDIANS DISBELIEVE DEATH STORY.

SINGAPORE Sept. 8, (Reuter): The Indian community in Singapore do not seem to believe the story of Bose's death and his adherents as well as large numbers of other Indians think he has done the "vanishing trick" again.

Bose was publicly mourned in Singapore in the last week of August after his death was reported from Tokyo but even his closest adherents have not found out how he left India and went to Germany three years ago.

Reuter adds that in November 1941 Bose was reported to have left India for Germany. Mystery surrounded his movements. In March 1942 the German controlled radio station broadcast a speech attributed to him.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

(COTTON OCTOBER).

New York Sept. 8.

Previous Closing	22.83
To-day's Opening	22.84
Difference	+1
To-day's Closing	22.78
Difference	—5

We extend our hearty greetings to all our patrons and friends on this happy occasion.

INDIA'S MOST POPULAR FOOTWEAR **Bata**

"RISING SONS WHO REALLY SHINE"...

A Royal Indian Air Force pilot possesses something more than his "wings" which simply prove his ability to fly an aircraft.

He possesses the most coveted of all virtues courage, or "guts" as it is so often and expressively called.

Add to this the intelligence he has proved himself to possess, the value of the job he is doing at present, and the foundations for the future which he is now laying for the benefit of India and himself, and you begin to see quite clearly why he represents the best of the rising sons of India. Any Recruiting Officer will tell you how to apply.

AAA 82

New Delhi Letter

INFLATION & PROFITEERS

Jawaharlal's Visit Gingers Up Congress Activities

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 6.

A section of financial papers have launched a campaign here against what they allege the deflationary policy of the Finance Member. They admit that this country has suffered from all the evils of inflation. At the same time, they would like the Government to prevent deflation by a positive policy. Is not deflation a reverse gear for inflation? asks the common man. What are the basis for this assumption or allegation? Beginning with July 20, the notes in circulation declined by twelve crores to 1,128 crores in a fortnight. In the week ending July 13, the notes in circulation numbered 1140 crores. in the week ending August 17, they were 1138 crores. In other words they went up again by ten crores since July 27. This cannot be called much of a deflation.

There is another side to this question. It was at the instance of public that the Government of India had launched its anti-inflation drive to arrest the forces of inflation. In other words the public has demanded a reversal of gear—a policy of deflation. This policy has not met with much success and has met with protests and resentment on one side and has resulted in black markets and corruption on the other.

The principal object of this anti-inflation drive was to avert the upward movement of prices. The drive was not much successful, because the inflow of new currency to the total sum of the country's currency was much more than outflow through loans, taxes and other anti-inflationary measures. The inflow was greater because the Government had to meet the daily war bill on its own behalf and on behalf of United Kingdom and U.S.A.

With the end of hostilities this war bill is bound to decrease. In other words, the inflow of currency into the sum total of country's currency will increasingly diminish. The outtake is bound to increase, because for one thing the Government will get money by the sale of surplus stocks. In other words the economic forces will be freer to readjust the country's currency to the needs of the country. This process spells death to profiteers and black-marketeers. Because this process is bound to bring down prices. That is exactly what profiteers did not want. They believe in the economy of high prices.

Another aspect of this issue is stressed by Indian Finance. It recently asserted that "on the bogey of the dawning of the era of currency deflation the bears were able to inspire and propagate a mood of depression in stock exchange circles".

★ ★ ★

The war has brought a new technique to journalism. Press reporters—call them staff Correspondent, special correspondent or special representatives, were, before the war, a body of men who never sought publicity for themselves. There were few exceptions of social climbers, but generally speaking, a press reporter was seen and his copy was read by thousands of men and women but he always remained a sly bird. He never gave publicity to himself. None outside New Delhi knows, for instances, who represents the London "Times" at the capital of India.

The radio and then war changed this old tradition. "Mr. so and so is reading this news bulletin" came over the ether in the B.B.C. news broadcast. Then, during the war, giants in journalism such as Raymond Clapper, Edgar Snow, Peter Fleming signed their despatches, which were published under their names. The news agencies followed suit and started radioing despatches with names of their star reporters. Some of these are names known all over the globe. They are men who have made history in journalism. But everything has its uses and abuses. I recently noticed an unofficial reporter of a news agency putting out a story from Delhi under his own name, Mr. So and So writes. Journalists like doctors should not advertise themselves. There is something in an old tradition.

★ ★ ★

Talking of journalism, a big change in the ownership of a premier news agency is expected by the end of this year. The advent of Labour Government in London and prospect of an all-Party Government in New Delhi has speeded up this process.

The episode has a background. The Government of India recently announced its civil aviation policy, under which no non-Indian company could operate any inland services. The Empire Airways, for instance, could not pick up a passenger or freight at Karachi for Calcutta, unless it were for or on behalf of an Indian air transport company. It was claimed that same policy would have to be followed in the case of tele-communication. Reuters, for instance, could not operate an internal news service in India, unless it were for or on behalf of an Indian news agency. In the absence of such an Indian news agency the Government could not give a monopoly to any non-Indian news agency by leasing its telegraph lines. The lines in that event would have to be hired to other non-Indian agencies, too.

These were obviously bleak prospects for the Reuters, who, according to reports, has agreed to hand over its Indian news agency the Associated Press of India—to a newspaper trust on certain conditions. The deal is expected to come up for final decision early in October.

★ ★ ★

Pandit Nehru's visit which synchronised with the legalisation of the Delhi Congress has gingered up national activities here. The reorganisation of the Congress is now going full steam ahead. A three point programme has been worked out. It is to organise Labour, "kisans" and the students.

For labour work, a Mazdur Sewak Sangh, on the lines of Ahmedabad Labour Association, is being organized here. Four workers are likely to be deputed to Ahmedabad for training in trade union and labour welfare work. A show-down with the Communists, who wormed their way among labour while the patriots were in jail and the Congress was banned, is likely to come up shortly. The Communists have grown very nervous over the broadsides fired by Delhi's Congress Socialist leader and A.I.C.C. member, Farid Ansari, who was recently released. B. P. Joshi, the labour organiser of the P. C. C., is confident that the Congress will sweep off the Communists from the labour field.

The area round about Delhi mainly comprises of Jats and Rajputs, 80 per cent of whom are in the Army and Pandit Nehru's speech, in one of their villages, in the language which they understand, has put new life in them. Delhi Congress is planning a propaganda drive among the soldiers when they return to their homes. A special sub-committee to organise the 'Kisans" is being set up here. Local Government is doing its worst to hamper 'Kisan" work. Narela Ashram and Ramtal Ashram, which were the nerve-centres of the "Kisan" work, had been confiscated and have been recently released. The Government, however, has thought it fit to gag and imprison the workers who were running them. Syt. Krishnan Nayar, the veteran "Kisan" worker, is still in jail and Swami Swarupanand and Swami Basant Nath who were prominent "Kisan" organisers have been gagged and cannot go to their field of work. Doctor Sukh Dev has been given back his dispensary but is under restrictions to go there and carry on his medical relief work.

Among students more vigorous propaganda will be carried on. Thanks to All-India Students' Congress, majority of the students are leaving the Communist-ridden All-India Students' Federation and joining the Congress.

In Delhi proper, the Congress is going to start health, education and Harijan uplift centres in various parts of the city. Study circles for training Congress workers will also be opened.

The drive for membership will start from September 15. Delhi's present population is about seven lakhs and Congressmen are confident of enrolling at least 50,000 members. A Parliamentary Board is being set up and publicity and propaganda work is being started. Delhi Congress will render every assistance to the Punjab and the U. P. Congress in the elections in areas contiguous to the Delhi province.

Official interference has not ceased with the legalisation of the Congress. There are still four detenus and fifteen convicted Congressmen. Many of those released are gagged. In this connection a story is recounted here.

(Continued on Page 15)

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 3, 2001.
Muslim: Shavval 1, 1364.
Parsi: Farvardin 6 1315.
Sunrise 7.25 a.m. Sunset: 7-47 p.m.
Hightide: 2.21, 14.28.
Lowtide 8.08, 20.34.

To-day's Engagements

MINT WORKERS' UNION: The 6th Annual General Meeting, at 9.30 a.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum.

POSTAL HOLIDAY: Monday, the 10th September, 1945, will be a Post Office holiday on account of 'Ganesh Chaturthi'.

DR. K. M. KARANDE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: A meeting of the above Committee will be held at 4.15 p.m.

INDIAN FINE ARTS CIRCLE: Bharatnatyam recital by Smti. Pandanallur Jayalakshmi, to-day at 5-25 p.m., at S. I. E. S. Hall Matunga, G. I. P.

SAMAVEDA SRAVANA UPAKARMA: Will be perfomed by Melathur Vadhyas at the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Matunga, G. I. P., 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., to-day.

AT VILE PARLE: Samaveda Upakarma at Ram Mandir, Vile Parle (East) from 10 a.m. onwards.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZHILALI SEVA SANGHAM: Public meeting of Malayalees, at 5 p.m., to-day, at Podar College Matunga Sjt. K. A. Keraleeyan, C. K. C. Member, to address.

B. K. S CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY: The annual general body meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society Ltd., will be held at the Hostel premises, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Mahim at 10-30 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhudhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, on Sunday, at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall on Sunday at 6-30 p.m.

WVS IN THE POST-WAR WORLD: On September 12 at 9.40 p.m., Lady Bird Hon. Publicity Organizer HQWVS (I) will broadcast from New Delhi in the series "WVS Calling" on wavelengths 338.6, 85.84, 31.15, 41.15, 31.3 41.24, 41.44 and 25.27. Lady Bird will review the work of the WVS in the many Countries and Colonies in which the WVS exist and will outline new Fields of Service in connection with Women's Voluntary Services, India.

CHARITY CINEMA SHOW AT MAHIM: The Organisers of the proposed Fete in aid of the Victoria Church New Building Scheme have offered a Special Holiday Attraction at the Paradise Talkies on Monday, the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., when "Always in my Heart" will be screened and the entire proceeds will be donated towards the Funds of the forthcoming Fete to be held on 8th, 9th and 10th December in the Church Grounds.

3 ARTS EED GANPATI RECEPTION ENTERTAINMENT will be held on Wednesday, 12th instant at 4-15, at the Taj. Messrs. J. N. Bhao H. Goculdas and W. M. Sonawala are giving this party in honour of Atiya Begum proceeding to Ceylon—to preside at the first Historic Indo-Ceylon Muslim Women's Congress in Colombo from 22nd to the 27 inst. Elaborate arrangements are made for Mr. Fyzee Rahamin and Atya Begum's lecture tour in the important centres in Ceylon. Rohini Wagle and her group of girls will render items at the Taj on the 12th instant.

Rationing Offices To Be Closed On Monday & Tuesday

All Ward and Area Rationing Offices in Bombay City and Suburbs will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday which are public holidays. On Sunday they will work with a skeleton staff and accept only A and V forms for ration cards, issue cards which are ready, accept cards of persons going out for deposit and return the deposited cards.

No Potatoes For Hotels

Hotels and similar establishments in Bombay City and Suburbs are not able to get any potatoes from the Government stocks. It is pointed out in this connection that the potatoes which the Government is getting from Madras does not permit of any arrangement for distribution of any potatoes to hotels and similar other institutions.

Death Of Jaora Nawab's Son

Nawabzada Nasir Ali Khan Bahadur of Jaora, eldest son of Lt.-Col. His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur o. Jaora, suddenly died of heartfailure at Ajmer on the 27th of August.

Nawabzada Sahib Bahadur was born in the year 1906 and was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and Daly College Indore. He went to England in 1926 for further studies and was at the Royal Agricultural College Cirencester, where he obtained his degree in agriculture.

He was very popular amongst his friends.

NO OUTSIDE VOLUNTEERS FOR A.-I.C.C.

Dr. T. R. Narvane, the G.O.C. of the Congress Dal, writes:—

Inquiries from various Congress and nationalist volunteer organizations from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnatak and some more distant places expressing their desire to work at the ensuing A.I.C.C. are being made to this office as to what number of volunteers from their corps should be sent to the A.I.C.C. Recently, the A.I.C.C. Sessions have grown in importance and size too—competing the Congress session itself—and hence volunteers specially trained for the work for a few weeks and also conversant with the City circumstances can carry out the work more efficiently than even well-trained volunteers from outside. While, therefore, appreciating the eagerness of these organizations to serve the Congress, and thanking them for their offer, I am sorry to state that as the number of Congress volunteers in the City of Bombay itself is more than sufficient, I am unable to accept these offers of service at the A.I.C.C.

S. K. PATIL FOR POONA.

Mr S. K. Patil General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., left for Poona on Saturday. He will return on Monday morning.

Feast Of Mount Mary At Bandra

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Sept. 7.

On Sunday, Bandra will celebrate their Annual Bandra Festival, the feast of Mount Mary, the traditional shrine on the crest of the Bandra Hill.

At this shrine on Sunday of the feast and the octave there will be masses at 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30, 10-30 and 11-30 A.M. The 11-30 mass will be a solemn High Mass. During the week of the feast there will be masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9 A.M.

Western India Boxing Championship

The 18th Annual Western India Boxing Championship will be held at the Co-operage, Bombay between the 3rd and 7th of December, 1945. Detailed notices will be available for the clubs at a later date and the Honorary Secretary (Mr. A. E. Lomas, M. B. E. Telephone, Bombay District Amar Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road) would be pleased to receive information from Military Units regarding competitors and offers from any officers with A. B. A. Judge's qualifications who would be prepared to officiate at the Championship.

A. I. WEATHER CHART

POONA, Sept. 8 (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures, rainfall in inches during the past twenty-four hours, from 1st January 1945, and departure from normal as recorded at nine hours (I. S. T.), on 8-9-45:—

Ahmedabad 89 75 0 27.7 plus 2.6, Allahabad 87 76 0.9 26.4 minus 6.7, Bangalore 81 68 0.1 15.6 minus 4.7, Belgaum 72 67 0.1 39.9 minus 1.9, BOMBAY 86 78 0 83.7 plus 23.0, Calcutta 90 70 0.4 32.0 minus 18.5, Cuttack 83 78 0.2 37.4 minus 9.4, Darjeeling 67 57 1.1 78.5 minus 28.0, Dehra Dun 88 69 2.0 63.8 plus 4.8, New Delhi 98 78 0 16.1 minus 6.0, Hyderabad (Dn.) 78 70 0.1 24.8 plus 3.7, Karachi 84 76 0 6.3 minus 0.8, Lahore 101 79 0.1 18.2 plus 0.9, Lucknow 90 75 1.1 23.3 minus 10.3, Madras 87 76 0 17.8 plus 2.1, Mahableshwar 65 61 0.7 232.7 plus 3.1, Mysore 82 68 0 20.1 plus 1.0, Nagpur 85 75 0.3 49.0 plus 8.6, Ootacamund 63 52 T 23.5 minus 11.1, Patna 88 79 0.1 26.9 minus 10.8, Pachmarhi 73 67 0.6 78.9 plus 12.6, Peshawar 99 77 0 8.4 minus 3.5, Poona 81 69 T 21.2 plus 3.7, Sholapur 87 70 0 14.3 minus 2.5, Simla 67 58 0.8 54.9 plus 0.7.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m.—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8.15 News (E). 8-30 Popular Melodies (H). 8150 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9115 Mohan Karve (Poona). 9-40 Ninu Muzumdar. 9.55 Sraaswati Rane. 11-0 Parsi Garba Party. 11-15 "Kanyadan": Act (M). 11-55 Bade Ghulam Ali Khan.

12.45 p.m. News (M). 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H). 1-0 Film Music. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Albert Sandler Orchestra and Trio. 2.20 Babs Fraser: Soprano. 2-30 Children's Half-Hour (E). 4.20 Children's Programme (M). 5-0 S. W. Dhage: Vocal. 5-25 Ahalyabai. 5.45 Topical Talk. 5.55 Locals. 6-0 Saraswati Rane. 6.30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Ninu Muzumdar. 7-0 Violin Duet. 7.15 Mohan Karve. 7.40 Ahalyabai. 8-0 S. W. Dhage. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8.45 Listeners' Requests. 9-0 News (H). 9.20 News (E). 9.30 B B C News 9-40 Bihag. 9.45 Down to the Sea in Ships. 10-0 B B C Symphony Orchestra.

PICTURE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE

PRAKASH PICTURES'

12th WEEK

VIKRAMADITYA

Direction: VIJAY BHATT Art: KANU DESAI

Starring: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA, RAJANA, PANDE.

Mat. at 1 on Sun. & Holidays. SUPER Ad. Booking: 9 to 11, 5 to 6 & 7-15 to 8-15

(EVERGREEN Release) Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

Bombay's Unanimous Verdict

OVERNIGHT:

"The Most Polished, High-class Yet Entertaining IDEAL Picture'

Daily: 4, 7, 10.

Today, Mon., Tuesday: Matinees 1 p.m.

रमणिक चित्र नागरसनगिं

दिग्दर्शक: राजा नेने

Overflowing Queues waiting since yesterday at the City's Magnificent Picture-Palace. ROXY PLANS OPEN: 9-30 to 12 noon; 3-30 to 6 p.m.

NAVIN'S

HIT OF THE SEASON 17th WEEK

BHARATHARI

SURENDRA — MUMTAZ SHANTI.
Direction: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M.
Matinee Sunday—Holiday 1-15.
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30, 3 to 6-30.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A TONIC OF PROVED MERIT

ENERGON

Combination of

Glycerophosphates, Iron and Strychnine with Lecithin and Vitamin B Complex.

REPLACES TISSUE-WASTE
ACCELERATES METABOLISM
REMOVES NERVE-FATIGUE
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A BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. SPECIALIST HYDROCELE

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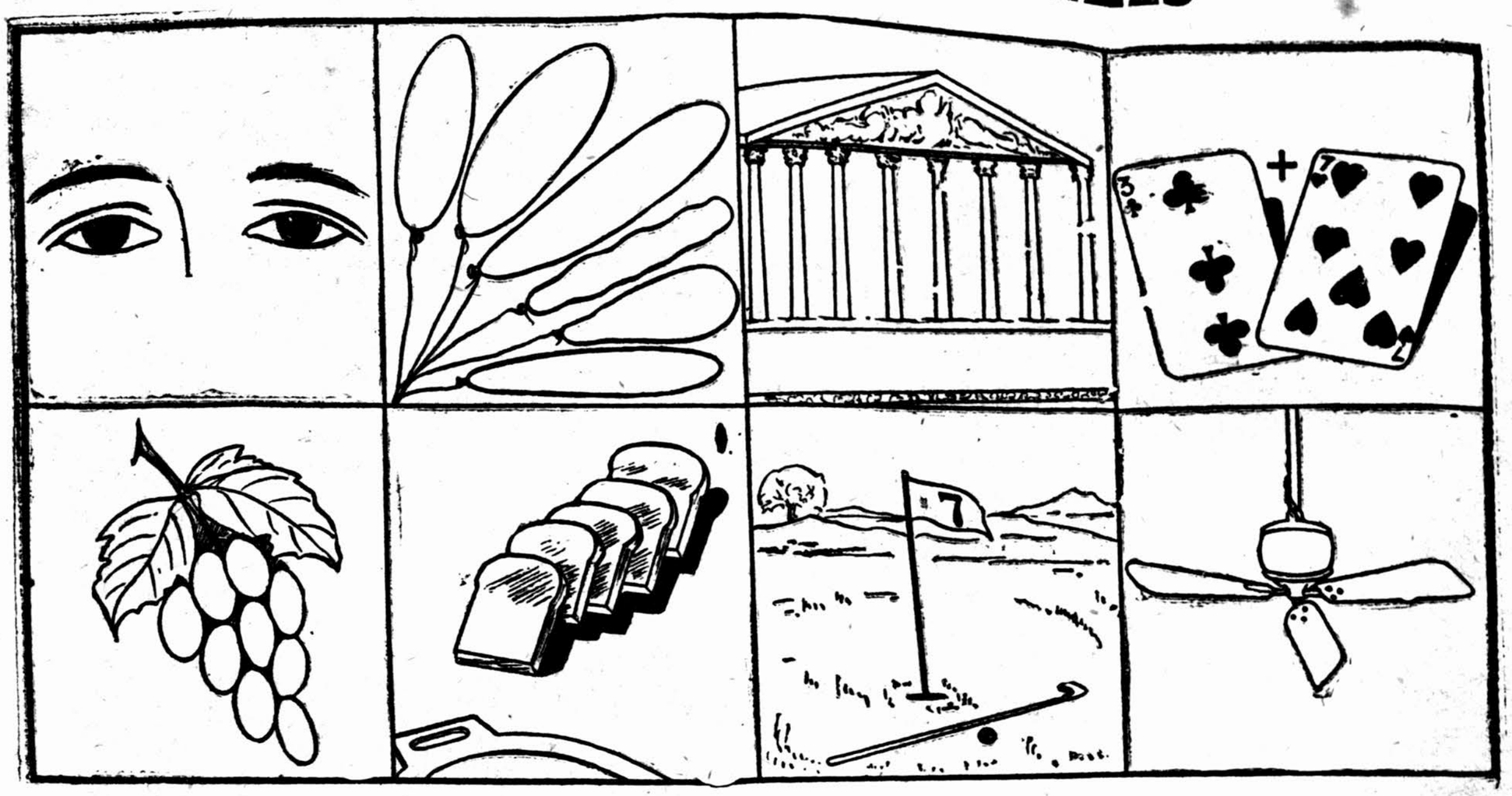
Who WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 one anna stamps.

Figures Competition

RUPEES 5,000 IN PRIZES



Acceding to the requests received from the readers to repeat "Figures Competition" which seems to have become very popular with them, we are giving it this time in a slightly altered form.

The prize money has been increased to Rs. 5,000/- to enable the entrants to earn substantial amounts.

Each of the 8 illustrations shown above, gives indication of a number. For example, the first illustration showing a pair of eyes would indicate the number 2. Similarly, the flag on the Golf Link gives an indication of 7. You have to find out these numbers and enter them in the blank spaces on the side of the plus signs (+), and show the sum of each such pair in the last column. For instance, the figure of 2 (indicated by the pair of eyes) is entered against 93 and the sum shown as 95 in the last column. Similarly, the figure 7 (indicated by the flag on the Golf Link) is entered against 33, and the sum of 40 in the last column. In this manner you are asked to enter the other six numbers in the Coupon, and show the sums in the last column, so that the grand total amounts to 512. If the "sums" entered in the last column, tally with those in the "correct solution", which we have safely deposited, you will become eligible in the share of the prize, if not the whole of it, regardless of the order in which the numbers in the last column appear.

You may send as many entries as you like with As. 8/- per coupon, before Wednesday, 19th. September 1945, subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons.

Address:

Competition Manager,
The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, Bombay.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER. 1945

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

FIGURES COMPETITION	
93 + 2	95
41 +	
73 +	
52 +	
33 + 7	40
84 +	
65 +	
21 +	
TOTAL	512

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name _____

Address _____

FIGURES COMPETITION	
93 + 2	95
41 +	
73 +	
52 +	
33 + 7	40
84 +	
65 +	
21 +	
TOTAL	512

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name _____

Address _____

FIGURES COMPETITION	
93 + 2	95
41 +	
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TOTAL	512

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Name _____

Address _____

FIGURES COMPETITION	
93 + 2	95
41 +	
73 +	
52 +	
33 + 7	40
84 +	
65 +	
21 +	
TOTAL	512

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name _____

Address _____

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

The Zonal Cricket Tournament is faced with another hurdle in the shape of a demand from the various provincial associations for a share of the profits accruing from the competition. I think it is a fair and reasonable demand considering the expressed wish of the C.C.I. to devote it for the development of the game in India. I hope the C.C.I. will agree to it and pave the way for the inauguration of the tournament this year. The question of proportion and distribution of the shares may be decided in a meeting between representatives of the C.C.I. and Board of Control for Cricket in India. The sooner that is done the better.

C.C.I. MUST AGREE

It is a matter of commonsense that the provincial associations or the zones which will represent them in the competition will not be able to make adequate and worthy contributions in the shape of players unless they receive financial help from the source of income It may be noted here that the M.C.C. distributes a portion of the profits accruing from the Test matches, either at home or abroad, to the counties. So the C.C.I. will not be doing anything out of the ordinary by acceding to the requests of the associations.

Perhaps they might have avoided this issue, for the present at any rate, if the C.C.I. had themselves selected the players from the four zones and invited them individually to play here, as the communal Gymkhanas have been doing for the Pentangular. That cannot be done now, as the matter is seized by the various associations.

SUMMERSGILL'S QUERY

I was taken a little aback on Wednesday evening when Vice-President Summersgill asked me if I were not convinced of the futility of barefooted play after the hectic period Trades India had just gone through in their semi-final tie with the Royal Navy in the Western India Soccer Championship. I was not surprised at the question because it was quite natural. It was the questioner who put me off my feet a little. Since that memorable special General Meeting of the W.I.F.A., the Summersgills have turned their faces at me—may be with good reasons. But I am not the fellow to bear any malice to anybody, however much they ill-treat or insult me—provided they are sorry for it afterwards. That is what Gandhian philosophy has taught me!

EVERY DAY ISN'T SUNDAY!

Now about the question I replied that the T.I.S.C. might not have led at all if they had played with boots on. The dry ground gave them the advantage over their opponents in the initial period when they scored two goals. With better shooting powers they might have added half a dozen more. It was a piece of sheer ill-luck that a smart shower of rain came after resumption of play and made the ground most unsuitable for barefooted play. This gave the booted sailors a rare opportunity. It was certainly with the utmost difficulty the Indian team emerged out of the ordeal on level terms. The clerk of the weather behaves in this partial manner very rarely. If the rain had come a little before the interval or the end, it would not have handicapped the Indians to any appreciable extent. The fact that they had no opportunity to put on boots after the rain started made all the difference.

AMERICAN TENNIS TITLES

The American National Tennis Championships, held at Forest Hills, saw Frankie Parker retaining his singles crown for the second year in succession and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke regaining the women's title after the lapse of three years. Sargeant Parker actually flew from Guam, it is stated, to defend his title It is therefore very creditable on his part to hold his own against the much-fancied player, Billy Talbert in the final. The first set was so doggedly fought that it was carried to 26 games which is said to be the longest for the final since 1930 when John Doeg beat Frank Shields 16-14 Talbert having torn a ligament. Parker won the next two sets easily at the cost of 3 games in all.

SARAH PALFREY'S COME BACK

Sarah Palfrey Cooke staged a come back in brilliant fashion. Disposing of the second ranked player Louise Brough, in the semi-finals by 6—3, 6—4, she accounted for the Title-holders for the last three years, Pauline Betz by 3—6, 8—6, 6—4. Evidently her absence for the last three years from the national competition has not deteriorated her game in any way. Let us hope the Davis Cup and the Wimbledon Tournaments will be revived next year to give the tennis world the feast they have been yearning for all these years of war.

APPEAL TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES

The All-India Lawn Tennis Association has lost no time in arranging its competition programme for the coming season. It may be possible to hold most of them with the arrival of a sufficient supply of tennis balls from England. But how can the Hindu Gymkhana stage the Bombay Provincial Championships with its premises and grounds still in possession of the military authorities? Now that the war is over, they should be urged to vacate the three premier Gymkhanas as soon as possible.

FRANCE'S SURPRISING SUCCESS

It is most surprising that in the international Athletic Contest between France and England held at Paris last week, the former defeated the visiting team by 73 points to 29. Out of the 12 events on the card, England was able to win only one. Sydney Wooderson, the former mile record holdder, lowered the colours of the French champion, Marcel Hansenne, in the 1,500 metres, setting up a new French record of 3 minutes 48.9 seconds in the bargain. It seems that occupied France had greater opportunities for training her athletes during the last few years than the war engaged England! They had as big a crowd as 10,000 strong, to witness these contests too!

ALL-INDIA BADMINTON

It is now definitely stated that the next All-India and Inter-Provincial Badminton Tournaments will be staged in Bombay. The dates will be announced later. Allahabad was to have held the competition this year, but found that it was beyond their capacity. Thereupon the Bombay Association volunteered to shoulder the responsibility again. There is no doubt about the increasing popularity of the game in this city and the province. But new stars have not come up to take the place of the old or retiring ones. We are all anxious to see the successors of Raja Patwardhan, Rusi Kahga and Khandu Rangnekar. But where are they? The incentive of the Official Coaching Scheme has not produced one yet!

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY'S DUTY

It is an excellent idea to have representative matches between the school and college boys of Bombay and Poona. Last Sunday a team of Bombay school boys paid a visit to Poona and defeated a combined Poona schools eleven by 5 goals to nil in an exhibition soccer match. The Poona boys will pay a return visit to Bombay and meet the local side at the St. Xavier's ground, Parel, today (Sunday). The exchange of visits between College teams will take place later on. This is bound to improve the standard of the game in this province soon, and also contribute substantially to the betterment of social relationship between the students.

But when will the Bombay University make up its mind to help the boys to participate in the Inter-Varsity tournaments? The plea of shortage of funds is out dated. They must find the money from somewhere to discharge their duties properly.

32 MILLION CHINESE MADE OPIUM ADDICTS

CHUNGKING, Sept. 7 (Reuter). Thirtytwo million opium addicts is a legacy of eight years' Japanese effort to dope the Chinese people in occupied areas, writes Doon Campbell, Reuter's Special Correspondent

President Chaing-Kai-Shek is paying closed attention to suppression work in restored provinces according to the Opium Suppression Commission of the Interior which has prepared statistics of drug addicts

The ruling principles of the comprehensive measures mapped out by the Commission are: immediate stamping out of the existing opium fields and handing over the remains drugs opium seeds to local authorities to be burnt; a pledge from dealers in illicit traffic to cease the work and hand over the drugs and drug making equipment; and eight months time for the addicts to give up the habit

We Shall Win, Says Liaqat

KARACHI, Sept. 7 (A.P.I.):

Interviewed by the Associated Press of India Nawabzada Liaqatali Khan who left Karachi for Lahore to-day says that he was hopeful that the Muslim League would sweep the polls in the general elections. "We must win and, God willing we shall win" he said.

Shri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri of Gaudiya Mission addressing the gathering at Sunderabai Hall on "Shri Krishna and His Message" on 5th Sept. under the presidentship of Hon. Justice Sir H. V. Divetia.

NO PAYMENTS AFTER BANKING HOURS

Deposits Not To Be Paid Off Before Maturity

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the following Press Note:—

The Reserve Bank has recently issued a circular letter to scheduled banks on the subject of making payment of cheques in cash after normal banking hours. Such a practice, according to the Reserve Bank, is undesirable as it not only involves unfair competition between banks which follow the normal course of business and observe banking hours and those which do not, but imposes a heavy strain on the banks' staff and leads to delay in the balancing of books, a more serious objection to this practice is that when the constituents of banks are accustomed to such facilities in normal times, they are likely to insist on these facilities in emergencies thereby adding to the strain on the banks at a time when they are least able to bear it. The Reserve Bank considers it advisable that the depositing public should expect repayment of bank deposits only during usual banking hours. It is also doubtful, from a strictly legal point of view, whether payment of cheques after office hours is payment "in the ordinary course of business" and there is, therefore, a risk of such payments losing the protection provided by Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. The scheduled banks have therefore been requested to refuse to encash cheques, etc., after the normal banking hours.

The Reserve Bank has also pointed out that banks should not in any case allow parties who have made fixed or time deposits to withdraw them before the due dates of maturity. If a client is in urgent need of money an advance on the security of his fixed deposit may be made to him, but it should be made in bonafide cases and only in normal times, and never in times of emergency or crisis when, owing to a rush of withdrawals, it will be extremely difficult to distinguish between genuine cases of need and others.

DEATH OF R. S. GAEVANKAR

The death occurred of Rao Saheb Yeshwant Janardan Gaevankar at Bandra on Wednesday last. Born of a respected family at Arnalla, he was Superintendent of the Home Department when he retired from service. He is highly respected by the people of his community for his high character and charitable disposition.

new Biscuits

B.P.

BISCUITS TO YOUR TASTE

Let your family and friends enjoy the richness of B. P. Vita Biscuits. They are always crisp and appetising.

B. P. BISCUIT FACTORY KARACHI

CHRONICLE POLL

The Third Questionnaire of The "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" POLL will appear in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of 16th instant.

FREE

CALENDAR 1945-46

and Indian Pen Model 1945, together with illustrated catalogue of Standard New Gold ornaments is given away absolutely FREE A sample set comprising of 4 fancy bangles, two rings Bombay fashion, one pair ear-ring and 1 locket is also offered to interesting persons who apply now before the concession is withdrawn.

KHARKHANA NAYA SONA,
ANARKALI, LAHORE.

ART PICTURE ALBUMS

Quite a fresh and most beautiful taken from real lives of beautiful ladies in very attractive and charming poses Each set contains 12 photos. Postage As. 8 extra.

1. Beauties of the world Rs 3.
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Anarkali, (B.C.) LAHORE

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GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajs and advertisers Price Rs. 2|8|- for 15 days.

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornets and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re. 1|- per root, 3 for Rs. 2|8|- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pana High Court, writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY
(101) Hazaribagh.

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2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I. C. S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage, 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted (1) Apprentice Officers. Must be youngman not over 24 holding Master's Degree in Science or Commerce, with a brilliant academic career. Candidates must possess impressive personality and be well connected. (2) Storekeepers. At least I.A.'s or I.Sc.'s having 5 to 6 years' experience as such. Salary between Rs. 75|- to Rs. 125|- according to qualifications. Only persons who can deposit a cash security upto a maximum of one thousand rupees need apply. (3) Apprentice Store-Keepers. Must be I.A.'s or I.Sc.'s ready to deposit a cash security upto a maximum of one thousand rupees, on confirmation. Please apply to M|s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta stating qualifications, experience (salaries drawn against posts held) and minimum salary acceptable. 4600

Wanted (1) Soap Chemist. Must have high technical qualifications and over 5 years' experience as Incharge in any concern with a good reputation. Knowledge of market conditions and ability to advise on machinery requirements, lay-out and future development essential. (2) Farm Superintendents. Preference to candidates who have thorough knowledge of modern and scientific methods of farming and 5 to 6 years practical experience of their application. Candidate will have to take charge of a farm approximately 2000 bighas in area situated in Jagadhri, Ambala District, (Punjab). Knowledge of maize and cane cultivation should prove an asset. (3) Farm Supervisors. Persons having practical experience of farming should apply, in above connection. Apply to M|s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta stating qualifications, experience (salaries drawn against posts held) and minimum salary acceptable. 4603

Wanted (1) Managers. Only well-educated gentlemen having held high responsible posts in industrial and other business organizations, possessing factory management, sales or office organising abilities with over 5 years' experience as such need apply. (2) General Sales Manager. Must be a highly educated person who has held the post of a sales manager in any concern having branches all over India. (3) General Secretary. Only highly qualified persons who have acted as Secretary to numerous Limited Companies and who have administrative abilities and experience of establishment need apply. (4) Manager. To take charge of a pharmaceutical laboratory. Must have high technical qualifications and managerial experience for over 8 years in this industry. All applications will be treated as confidential and should be addressed to the Managing Director, M|s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta stating qualifications, experience (salaries drawn against posts held) and minimum salary acceptable. 4602

Wanted (1) Confectionery Manu-facturer. Candidates must be technically qualified and have preferably 5 to 10 years' experience as confectionery manufacturing Incharge in any Mills. Preference will be given to candidates having knowledge of machinery, plant, lay-out and erection. (2) Laboratory Incharges for Sugar Mills. Must be B.Sc.'s with 3 to 4 years' experience of Sugar Mills. (3) Workshop Incharges and Shift Engineers. Should possess Engineering Degree with 5 years' experience in industrial concerns. Apply to M|s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta stating qualifications, experience (salaries drawn against posts held) and minimum salary acceptable. 4601

SITUATIONS VACANT

Ambitious persons desiring success-ful Businessmen's Career without investment should apply for special training to Box No. 9138, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted (1) An Incharge at the Head Office to look after the administration of our Sugar Mills and Distilleries. B. Scs. or M. Scs. who have held responsible posts both in Factories and a Managing Agents Head Office for 5 to 8 years, should apply. (2) Chief Engineers and Chief Chemists for our Gur Refinery at Unao. Only B. Scs. or M. Scs. with 10 years' experience in similar posts need apply. (3) Geologists. Candidates must possess Degree in Geology from Dhanbad or Benares Hindu University and must have excessive experience of prospecting specially in Coal Fields in C. P. & C. I. States. Please apply to M|s. Karam Chand Thaper & Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating qualifications, experience (salaries drawn against posts held) and minimum salary acceptable. 4709

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Real Gazing Crystals, Gaze into Real Gazing Crystal and Develope Your Latent Clairvoyant Powers. See picture of your and others Future Life unfolded. 1½" Size complete with instruction Booklet Rs. 5|- Postage 0-12-0 extra. All India Astrological Office BC., Post Box 573 Karachi. (9292

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9th Week

NOVELTY

Daily: 4, 7, 10
Adv. 10-30 to 12 & 4-30 to 6 p.m.
To-day Matinee 1 p.m.

Morning 10 a.m.
CONEY ISLAND

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sun., Mon. & Tuesday Mat., at 1 p.m.

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2nd WEEK MINERVA

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MAGNIFICENT TREBLE FOR GWALIOR

Kheem Singh Rides Three Winners

From Our Turf Correspondent

POONA, September 8: Delightful sport was provided for the usual big crowds at Poona today when the programme for the third day of the big meeting was put in action. The Gwalior colours were again in the limelight. Besides winning the day's attractions the Willingdon Cup and the Trial Plate through the medium of Golden Son and Yeshwant the Gwalior's bracket, Lila and Wellington, deadheated in the Cecil Grey Plate.

Another outstanding feature was a treble for that smart rider Kheemsingh. This young lad displayed skilled horsemanship. The deadheat in the third leg of the treble event permitted double payments. Twenty-seven punters who solved the pool with Lila collected Rs. 526-8 while seven punters who had their tickets on Wellington Collected Rs. 2,031-8.

The following are the results:—

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Shabnam (Kheemsingh) 1; Big Pearl (Khade) 2; Prem Kumari (Magansingh) 3; Here's How (Raut) 4

Not run: Army and Navy, Royal Princess, Sammy Brass, So What.

Tote paid Rs. 81 for win, Rs. 29 19 and 81 for places.

THE A. HOYT PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Lady Primrose (Kheemsingh) 1; Devas Luck (Khade) 2; Flower of Lashkar (Roberts) 3; Kanta (Laloo) 4.

Not run: Windsor Way, Sunny Dan.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 31 19 and 23 for places.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. IV)—7 Furlongs.

Look Out (Evans) 1; Gipsy Madona (Carr) 2; Pearl Helen (Brace) 3; Mighty Maratha (Rook) 4.

Not run: Rose of India, Comet.

Tote paid Rs. 123 for win, Rs. 31 20 and 20 for places.

THE A. HOYT PLATE (Div. 1)—1 Mile.

Truefit (Brace) 1; Filmindia (Simmons) 2; Irish Right (Burn) 3; Firouze (Evans) 4.

Not run: Namastay, Prince Saleem, Silverlining, Manjri Delight.

Tote paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 13 18 and 16 for places.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. III)—7 Furlongs.

Rainbow (Burn) 1; Lustre (Simmons) 2; Generalissimo (Roberts) 3; Mastani (Kheemsingh) 4.

Not run: Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 27 120 and 35 for places.

THE TRIAL PLATE—1 Mile.

Golden Son (Roberts) 1; El Morocco (Chavan) 2; Orange Flower (Carr) 3; Cillas (F. Black) 4.

Not run: Haut Ton, Engaged.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 19, 27 and 13 for places.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—1¼ Miles

Yeshwant (Roberts) 1; Ice Box (Evans) 2; Pay Master (Raffaele) 3; Say When (Khade) 4.

Not run: Mahboob, Khan Bahadur Cyrenaica.

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 18, 13 and 14 for places.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE—1 Mile

Wellington (Chavan) 1; Lila (Roberts) 1; Fadilhat al Garb (Rook) 3; Rabdan (P. Shanker) 4.

Not run: Mannawi, Star Brilliant, Anar Kali, Ala Honak.

Tote paid Rs. 20. 20 for win, Rs. 22, 16 and 39 for places.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

Chakori (Kheemsingh) 1; Doodal Dandy (Davison) 2; Usha (Chavan) 3 Chandramohan II (Roberts) 4.

Not run: Priority, Pure Emerald, Ginger Girl, Mark of Zorro, Boswell Bhawani Talwar.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 14, 26 and 30 for places.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 407/8 for January delivery and advanced to Rs 409 on moderate buying. It is reported that Liverpool bought some India cotton recently. Tone of the market was steady.

The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. Sept.	350	0	0
I.C.C. January	411	4	0
I.C.C. March	417	4	0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 717 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, Sept. 7.

Sept. High — Low — Close 350
Jan. High 407/8 Low 400/8 Close 406/12
March High 413/8 Low 408/8 Close 413/4

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate buying.

Gold for the current settlement opened at Rs. 71/14 and advanced to Rs. 72/12 on active covering and moderate support. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 72/14. Next settlement opened at Rs 71 and improved to Rs. 71/10. Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 119/8 and advanced to Rs. 120/12 on active buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 121/8.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET AWAITS BUREAU REPORT

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

New York Cotton Market opened steady. The opening losses were extended on overnight accumulation of liquidation and hedges due to technical considerations but prices then steadied on price fixing, crop complaints, prebureau covering, inflation psychology and export potentialities including large scale Czechoslovakian requirements. Latterly trading became quiet with disposition to await tomorrow's bureau report. Final prices improved on prebureau covering and trade buying and drying up of hedges. The session closed steady

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Sept. 7.

October	22.83—07
Oct. highest (1.53 p m)	22.84—06
Oct. lowest (10-51 a m)	22.78—12
December	22.89—06
January	22.83—06
March	22.79—05
May	22.74—06
July	22.42—04
October	21.45—
Middling Spot	23.28—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	22.78—05
December	22.85—06
March	22.82—06
May	22.77—05
July	22.43—06
Middling Spot	22.35—10

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

October	22.76
December	22.83
March	22.75

Sponsored By Japs, But Now Recognised By British

BURMESE PATRIOTIC FORCES TO BE INCORPORATED INTO NATIONAL ARMY

SEAC HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 8 (Reuter): Patriot Burmese forces originally formed by the Japanese but which went into battle to support General Sir William Slim's Fourteenth Army will shortly be incorporated into a Burma National Army, says Michael MacDonagh, A. P. I. special correspondent.

A Burmese mission led by Major-General Agn San Aung San, Commander of the Forces, and including Mr. U Ba Pe, a prominent political leader and Mr. Than Tun, Leader of the Burma Communist Party, are at present in Kandy holding discussions in this connection with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

"JOINED JAPS FOR LOVE OF COUNTRY"

General San said today that the patriot forces wanted to offer themselves as a national army to whatever government might be in power in the hope that when Burma attained dominion status, it would be the nucleus of a dominion army.

Giving the history of the patriot forces, General San said that although it was formed by the Japanese, it passed under the control of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE ARMY'S ASSOCIATING ITSELF WITH THE JAPANESE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, GEN. SAN SAID. 'WE DID NOT LIKE THE JAPANESE COMING INTO OUR COUNTRY BUT WE THOUGHT THAT WE COULD MAKE A DEAL WITH THEM FOR THE FREEDOM OF OUR COUNTRY WE THEN FOUND THAT WE HAD MADE A MISTAKE. WE ARE ACTUATED BY LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY AND WISH TO SEE IT FREE."

Nevertheless, while the army then came under the control of the Anti-Fascist League in an endeavour to get rid of the Japanese, he categorically denied that it was a political army. Its sole object in linking with the Anti-Fascist League was because that was leading to the Independence Movement. He revealed that the patriot forces had offered to take an active part in the Burma campaign as early as the end of 1943, but their help was refused as at that time as SEAC was unable to give them sufficient help. It was decided to defer the rising until the time was ripe.

KILLED 20,000 JAPS

Numbering about 10.000 men, with about 4.000 Guerillas, they killed 20,000 Japanese in the campaign with negligible losses to themselves.

General San said that when the patriot forces were incorporated into a National Army, the mission hoped to arrange for some of their officers to be trained in England. It also hoped that there would be a cadre of British officers to help in the training and to carry on the administration until such time as the National Army was able to stand on its own feet.

General San described his talks with Lord Louis Mountbatten as most cordial and said that an agreement had been reached.

It is expected that the terms of the agreement will be announced soon.

FIRST SESSION OF WORLD ASSEMBLY NEXT SPRING

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Reuter): Mr. Edward Stettinius, Chief United States Delegate to the World Security Organisation, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations today suggested that the first regular session of the World Assembly should be held next spring.

BIRLA'S STARTLING DISCLOSURE

KARACHI, September 8 (U.P.I.): Mr. G. D. Birla who arrived here last night from London in an interview to the Press made a startling disclosure that the Government of India obstructed the work of the Industrial Delegation. He said that the British Textile manufacturers told him that the Government of India had instructed them not to give any estimate of the production to the delegates.

Summing up Mr. Birla said that the need for a National Government was never so urgent pressing as the present day. He hoped that the present Labour Government which was reported to be determined to settle the Indian problem would tackle the issue soon.

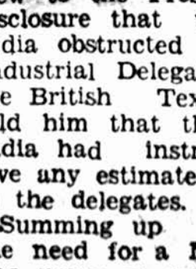
Mr. N. R. Sarkar and Dr. Lokanathan also arrived here.

Inflation And Profiteers

(Continued from Page 10)

When one of the Congress leaders saw a high official regarding their release he was told "Even if Congress was in power it would not think of releasing these persons." If bureaucracy is so cocksure why does it not bring them up for trial, is the question asked here.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"



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COIMBATORE, S. INDIA

JINNAH'S 'IDD' DAY MESSAGE

KARACHI, September 7 (U.P.I.)—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in the course of an 'Idd' message to the Mussalmans in India says:

"We maintain that the right of self-determination for Mussalmans is their birthright and we have definitely decided in order to secure our freedom and live with honour and self-respect that there is only one solution of the problem of this great sub-continent and that is we should be free to establish Pakistan in our homeland in all the provinces where the Mussalmans are dominant—North-West and North-East zones in India. This means freedom both for Hindus and Muslims; and Hindus should likewise have the same position in Hindustan which will give them three-fourths of this sub-continent and what is more the best part of India.'

FREEDOM THROUGH PAKISTAN

Mr. Jinnah adds: "We have declared and made clear that we are ready and willing to do all we can to put an end to foreign domination and not allow prolongation of the bonds of slavery of Mussalmans and other inhabitants of this sub-continent. We do not want any one under any pretext or attractive label to talk now of an interim National Government or an emergency National Central Government. We want to, and there is no reason why we should not, tackle permanently and finally the constitutional problem and settle it once and for all on the basis of Pakistan and sooner it is done the nearer shall be the freedom and independence of the people inhabiting this great land."

Mr. Jinnah offered Friday prayers on the Idgah Maidan today and is also spending the 'Idd' here. He is leaving for Quetta on September 10.

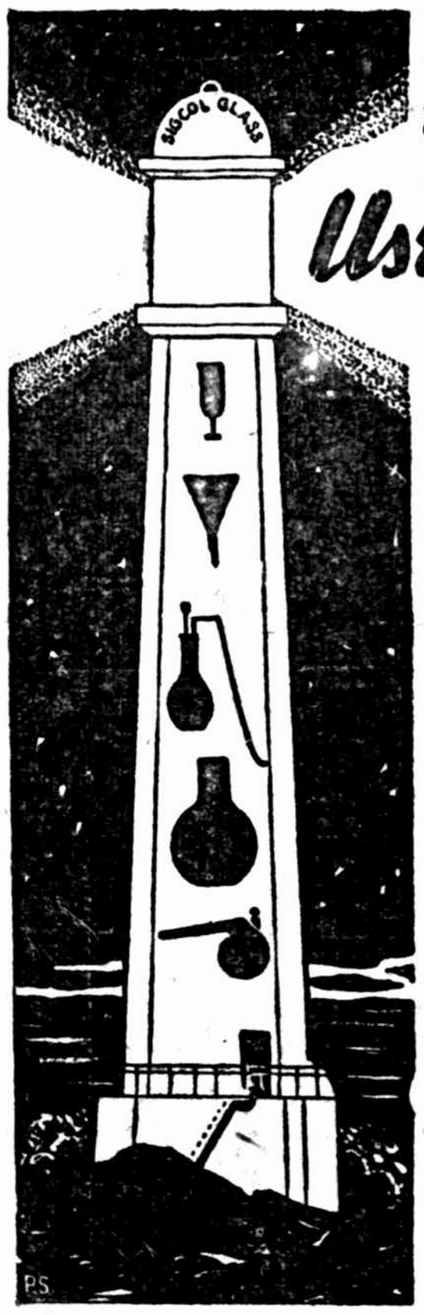
Leaguers Demand Adult Franchise

LAHORE Sept. 5: Universal adult franchise is demanded in a cable sent to the Secretary of State for India by six Muslim League members of the Punjab Assembly headed by the Nawab of Mamdot President Punjab Provincial Muslim League "The coming" elections states the cable "are going to decide the fate of 400,000,000 Indians for decades to come. Pray do not rush the elections on the present restricted franchise. Grant of universal adult franchise is the need of the hour to enable India's teeming millions shape their destiny themselves."—A. P.

Boy Killed In Lorry Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An eight year old boy John D'Souza was run over and killed by a motor lorry yesterday night at Nesbit Road. The driver of the lorry was put under arrest.



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B.C.A.

D.I.R. WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH ELECTIONS

INDIAN TROOPS KEEPING ORDER IN SINGAPORE

Former A.I.C.C. Man Released From Internment

SINGAPORE, September 8 (Reuter): Indian troops in Singapore have taken over policing duties to aid the city police and the newly-arrived British battalions in keeping order in the city, whose great naval base is now expected to be operational again in a few weeks.

Apart from the damage by Allied bombing, port equipment is in a good condition and the Japanese have been meticulous in handing over the base, cables Alan Humphreys, Reuter's special correspondent.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten today formally established military administration "only so long as required by military necessity." In several official proclamations published in Singapore newspapers today, he assumed "full judicial, legislative, executive and administrative powers over all persons and property throughout Malaya and delegated such powers to the general officer commanding the forces in Malaya. Lt.-Gen. Christison.

Reuter's correspondent in Singapore reports that five ships of the R.I.N. will leave Singapore tomorrow for India, carrying Indian prisoners of war liberated during the past three days.

These transports will carry prisoners of war deemed reasonably fit while a separate hospitalship, also leaving tomorrow, will transport the sick and emaciated cases needing medical care.

Kesava Menon, former of the All-India Congress Committee and one of the acknowledged leaders of Singapore's Indian community has been released after 16 months' internment in a tiny cell where he often heard shrieks from an adjoining torture chamber.

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BOMBAY.

Private Secretary To Viceroy Replies To Sant Singh's Plea For Repeal Of Act And Revision Of Rolls

LAHORE, September 8. (A.P.I.): There is no immediate likelihood of the repeal of the Defence of India Act and the Rules made under it and Sir John Colville, the acting Viceroy, does not consider that the Defence of India Act and Rules will interfere in any way with the holding of elections.

This is indicated in a communication from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A. (Central), in reply to his letter urging withdrawal of the Defence of India Act, revision of the electoral rolls and summoning of the legislature before dissolution.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy writes:

"Immediate repeal of the Defence of India Act and Rules made thereunder would cause very grave inconvenience. It is not generally appreciated that normal conditions will not be restored in the world as a whole.

For a very long time and that our economic controls cannot be relaxed immediately. Statements, which have appeared in the Press to the effect that conditions in the United Kingdom have returned to normal are quite incorrect.

There also many controls will have to be continued for a long time.

"His Excellency Sir John Colville does not consider that the Defence of India Act and Rules will interfere in any way with the holding of elections.

As regards the summoning of a session of the Central Legislature the letter says: "His Excellency Lord Wavell wsa aware that the decision not to convene the autumn session of the Central Legislature would cause disappointment. But he came to the conclusion that with general election for the Central Assembly before the end of the year, it would be impracticable to extend the life of that chamber. There is no question of his decision being revised."

Referring to election dates the Private Secretary says: "The dates of elections have necessarily to be decided in accordance with provincial conditions. It would be impossible to hold all provincial elections simultaneously, and some Provinces may prefer to hold their elections either before or after the central elections."

As to the complaint with regard to the electoral rolls the Viceroy thinks that the criticism of the electoral rolls for the Central Legislature should be brought to the notice of the Punjab Government.

CONGRESS AND LEAGUE LAUNCH "GET ON THE ROLLS" DRIVE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The electoral enrolment campaign in the city has now begun in right earnest. Campaigns are now planned both by the Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

A meeting of the Congress workers from all wards of the city was held to chalk out a plan for enrolment of citizens left out of the electoral rolls. Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., presided.

It was decided at the meeting that at Jinnah Hall and six other district committee offices, a complete electoral roll should be kept for the benefit of the Congress volunteers and others who will try to help those entitled to vote but whose names do not appear in the rolls. In each Municipal constituency there will be a centre organised by Congress where a roll of voters residing in that particular constituency will be kept. More than one centre will be kept in larger constituencies. It was further decided to send a motor vans, fitted out with loud-speakers, round every ward of the city to rouse the consciousness of responsibility in regard to elections.

STUDENTS BUSY

The Bombay Students' Union requisitioned today the services of 250 students to help the Congress in getting the electoral roll amended. Mr. Shanti Shah, General Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union, has sent an appeal to all the students in Bombay to help during the next one week the Congress workers. A corps of 1,000 student volunteers will be posted in all the Congress centres. This corps will include 250 women students.

The Bombay Provincial Muslim League announces that over 500 workers have started a vigorous enrolment campaign in different wards. A special appeal to all the citizens in different wards will be made at "Id" gathering to be held on Monday evening at Sabu Siddique Institute.

Why Indecent Haste In Dissolving Legislatures?

POONA, September 7 (A.P.I.): The fear that the dissolution of the Provincial Legislatures in preparation for the elections may remove for the next six months all chances of responsible ministries functioning in six provinces is expressed in a joint statement issued today by the Rt. Honourable Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and the Honourable Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

The statement says:

"The Congress vacated office in October 1939 on the war issue and, for nearly six years about 200 million people have lived under the complete autocracy of Governors, with no vestige of popular Government. The war is now happily over "Would the Congress offer to come back and resume the responsibility and power, which it had inconsistently abdicated six years ago"—asked some in their innocence.

"Would Governors face up to their constitutional obligation and invite the leaders of the majority party in the legislatures, which were still in existence, to form Ministries at once especially as they could not contend that it was any longer impossible to conduct the administration in accordance with the act."—asked most others in their eagerness to get rid of the rigours of one-man rule.

The Bombay Governor's convocation speech in August brought hope to many. He at least seemed genuinely anxious to end Section 93 rule. But Mr. Jinnah was alarmed and so were many of his Allies in the present conclaves of power. He had already jumbled the Congress and the Viceroy at the Simla Conference.

"He had prevented the formation of a National Government at the Centre and barred the entry of the Congress into it. He would now prevent their reinstallation in the Government of the Provinces, to which they were entitled as of right.

PEREMPTORY DEMAND

"No sooner had the Governor of Bombay spoken came the peremptory demand of the Bombay Muslim League that, in no circumstances should the Congress be allowed to resume office until the elections were over. Ministries in the Muslim majority provinces might remain intact, but the Congress majority provinces must have no Ministries.

"Then a strange thing happened and yet not such a strange thing, if the ill-concealed surrender, every time, of the agents of British Power in India to Mr. Jinnah's political tactics is remembered. A procession of proclamations, headed by Bihar, dissolving the legislatures, is in progress.

Were early elections contemplated? Nothing of the kind. No one knows yet when they will be held—may be any time between January and March next year. Why then this indecent haste to dissolve even the legislatures? Was the object to remove for the next six months and more, all chances of the functioning of the normal constitutional machinery in the six provinces—a ministry responsible to the legislature?

FRAUD ON PEOPLE

"England proceeded to election within three weeks of the dissolution of Parliament. In India months must elapse! We are not concerned with motives, but with the results of Government's questionable actions. Mr. Jinnah's unhealthy prestige has been further heightened and the continuation of Section 93 rule assured till after the end of March 1946. What matters it if a fraud on the constitution has been perpetrated and the elected representatives of the people cheated of their just rights?

"Yet, those among the people, who should be alert, are strangely silent! Shall we continue to play the role of sullen spectators and let Mr. Jinnah have his way even after the elections, when, perhaps with added strength, he dictates impossible conditions under which alone he will condescend to permit the formation of provincial ministries.

Many will ask, in all seriousness: "Who rules India, Lord Wavell or Mr. Jinnah?"

PIONEER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Theosophists Pay Glowing Tributes To Dr. Arundale's Memory

Glowing tributes were paid by various speakers to the memory of the late Dr. G. S. Arundale at a condolence meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation at Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening.

Sir B. J. Wadia, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University who presided said that the late Dr. Arundale was a great educationist. He was a moving spirit of the Central Teachers' College at Benares where he had collected round himself a band of devoted students. One of his cardinal principles in teaching was to put himself in personal touch with students. His second great virtue as a teacher was that he always worked in a spirit of service, and was not only a teacher to those whom he taught, but was also their guide, friend and philosopher. He was thus responsible for moulding many a student's character. He never discriminated on the ground of race, religion or colour, and had thus inculcated an All-India outlook in his students' minds.

One great object lesson that he had set to his countrymen in England was that while in India he had lived as an Indian and died as an Indian.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas recaled Dr. Arundale's association with late Dr. Annie Besant, and the unflinching loyalty and devotion with which he served her.

Dr. Eruch Taraporewala who was fortunate to work with Dr. Arundale at Benares narrated several instances of sympathy and understanding with which Dr. Arundale entered his students' minds and tried to solve their difficulties. The students, said the speaker, learnt under him what love and brotherhood meant in life.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE *Wishes Its Muslim Readers "Id Mubarak"*

COMMUNIST ARRESTED UNDER D. I. R.

KARAD, September 8 (A.P.I.): The Karad police have arrested Dinkarrao Nikam, President of the Karad Taluka Congress Committee and a member of the Communist Party, at Indoli under D.I.R. The Satara District Congress Committee had already asked for his resignation.

Going To America For Higher Studies?

By Dr. Kamala Kosambi

Don't be startled on being asked when you reach the States:—"Do snakes and tigers crawl into your houses—if you have any?"

And here are a few tips about your curriculum, expenses, clothes etc. which will stand you in good stead.

NEW YORK.

Every year thousands of students from all parts of the world flock to the U.S.A. in search of education. America has much to offer in almost every branch of knowledge.

But what makes her educational institutions invaluable to a foreign student are her contributions to medicine, dentistry, nursing, engineering, agriculture, business administration, teacher training and social work.

There are a number of high ranking colleges and universities all over the country which is one-third larger in size than India. Colleges and universities supported by the state—such as the University of Illinois, Iowa State College, the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and others—are less expensive than the privately endowed ones like Columbia University, Harward, Massachusetts Institute of Technology or the University of Chicago. The Eastern Part of the country has a number of women's colleges specially commendable for their undergraduate studies. Some of them are: Smith College, Northampton, Mass, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; Vassar College, Arlington, New York.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that the Indian student should come to the U.S.A. after graduating in India; and that he should come for training in scientific fields such as those mentioned above, rather than for a study of liberal arts.

Earn While You Learn

The choice of a student's university will depend on his or her financial status and the field of specialization among other things. For instance, if he wishes to study agriculture he would go to the University of Wisconsin rather than to the University of Michigan. Nearly every institution provides scholarships which pay at least partly towards the student's expenses. Some of these are meant specially for foreign students. Besides, a student can earn a part of his expenses by securing part-time employment. Many students (girls and boys) wait on tables and wash dishes in restaurants and dormitories. Some take up clerical jobs in the college offices and libraries. The Dean's office or the employment bureau has a list of such available jobs. Through these bureaus families in town hire students for intermittent or steady domestic help.

For instance, a student may be hired to stay a few hours with a child while its mother and father are out for the evening. A family may offer free board and room to one who can assist them a few hours daily with housework. The hourly wages a student may get vary greatly; usually they are around 35. As long as he or she secures a job through the Dean's office, he or she is protected from the risk of being underpaid.

Typing skill is a great asset in the American universities. In every course one is required to write a small research paper and a number of book reports. These are handed to the professors in typewritten forms. A student who knows typing cannot only save money by typing his own papers, but can earn some by doing the typing for others.

The summer months provide students an opportunity to earn a small amount. During these months there are a number of summer camps which employ counsellors.

These are the various sources of self-help which a student should keep in mind. However he should not count on them too heavily. They are possibilities which may or may not materialize. Moreover, the imigration rules require an Indian student to take up full-time academic work at the university. This may not leave him much spare time for a job

Curriculum

An Indian student in America has numerous adjustments to make. There is first, the food and the climate to get used to. Again, the college system is quite different from the one with which he is familiar in India. But the adjustment to all these strange ways becomes very easy, thanks to the friendly atmosphere around him. Members of the staff guide the student as to the courses he should take for his special field. In case a pupil has a problem of non-academic nature, he can discuss it with the Dean or a special staff counsellor without any fear of his confidence being betrayed. Further, every college or university has a well-equipped health clinic where a student is given a thorough medical examination. The clinic provides him with every facility for medical care at a low cost.

It is necessary for a student to arrive at the college where he or she is planning to study at least a week or ten days before the classes begin. It gives the student a chance to settle down in the dormitory or the rooming house before he starts college work. Besides, the registration period, which lasts for a week before classes begin must not be missed. During this time one can find out what the various courses mean, secure the advice of professors and fellow students, and regiter for the course one wants to take. It is a very busy period for a student. In course of the numerous things he is required to do in the process of registration, he has chance to get acquainted with the various college buildings where his classes are scheduled to meet.

Once the classes begin the student is kept quite busy with home work and frequent tests in the various subjects. Postponing study till the final examination is simply out of the question in the American colleges and universities. Here a pupil is expected to turn out constant work. The instructor grades him on the basis of his grasp of the subject and not merely on his performance in the final examination.

Social Life

One's education, however, is not limited to academic studies. There are a number of things to learn through contacts and exchange of ideas with the Americans and students from other parts of the world.

An Indian, like any other foreign student, has much to offer to those around him. To others he is representative of a country rather than a mere individual. By observing him and asking questions about his native land they form their opinions about that distant country. Foreign students are frequently referred to as the "unofficial ambassadors of goodwill." They have indeed of great ideal of live up in their social relations.

Book Of Knowledge

Majority of the Americans know little about India. Some of the typical questions asked by college girls are as follows: "Did you see tea and coffee before you came to America?" "Did you see a movie (that is, cinema) before you came here?" "Do you have houses in India?" "Do snakes and tigers crawl into your houses?" "Do they still drown girl babies in the Ganges?" Do they burn widows?" Answers to some of these questions are simplified if one brings along one's photograph album showing school life, homes, picnics, family group photos and the like.

Great also is the educational value of little knick-knacks and Indian handicraft, such as. little ivory, brass wood, stone and lacquer things, reproductions of Indian paintings and other similar objects. It would be wise to bring as many of these as possible. They can be used as gifts if necessary. If possible the student should prepare for himself a scrap book containing large magazine pictures showing Indian villages, student activities, bungalows, colleges, interiors of homes and various other aspects of life in India. One is frequently called upon to give talks in churches or before students. On such occasions objects and pictures can be used as illustrative material. If a student can play a musical instrument he should bring it along without fail. It is a great asset socially and sometimes financially.

What To Wear

One of the problems facing an Indian student preparing to come to America is that of clothes. For men the problem is simple as they adopt Western clothes all of which are available here. Even so, they may bring if possible one set of Indian clothes—Sherwani, aachkan, or Nehru shirt, Gandhi cap or turban—for special occasions. They will find Indian sandals very useful throughout the year, especially for indoor purposes.

As for women, the sari seems to be preferable. The saris and blouses for everyday wear should consist of washable material and one should expect to do washing and ironing of one's own clothes. For laundry is very expensive in America. Moreover, every girls' dormitory or rooming house is equipped with wash tubs and electric irons so that they can do their own washing and ironing. For winter, a couple of silk saris (Mysore or Madras silk) would be invaluable. The saris should be of material which drapes well (artificial silk, voile, georgette, etc.), and which does not stay stiff or become crumpled easily. For autumn and winter it is customary to wear brown, green, black and red colours. Gay prints, and yellow and blue colours are used in the spring. Pastel shades are worn in the summer. Very few Indian students preparing to come here know that the American summer is as oppressively hot as the summer in India. Thin, light clothes are a blessing in the summer season.

It may be mentioned here that fancy saris for evening wear can be of any colour.

As for the warm clothes, underwear and shoes, it is wiser to buy just a few sufficient for the journey. It is advisable to buy one's main supply of these things in America. Regarding warm clothes it must be remembered that buildings and homes are well heated in the winter. Therefore one does not need many warm clothes indoors. What is important is a heavy wool or fur coat for outdoors, which can be bought in America.

NEGATIVE BATTING v. NEGATIVE BOWLING

(Continued From Page 3)

places like Karachi or Kathiawar with their dry climate, little rain-fall and sandy soil cannot maintain good turf which will last the wear and tear of 3 or 4 days game. The reasons, however, are far from correct and convincing, our experience at Poona which has a fairly dry climate, compared with that of Bombay tells us that we can grow good wickets, if good soil is ported and proper watering arrangements are made.

If fact, the Poona wickets, the the memorable Maharashtra vs. Bombay match of 1940 proved, can stand comparison to any best wickets in India. It should thus not be difficult for other centres to get good turf wickets, if they at the initial stages, take pains over the work. Better and uniform cricket can be had only if grass wickets are made the rule of the game in the big first class matches.

Wedding Bells In Naga Hills

Miss Ursula Violet Graham Bower, M.B.E. known as the "Queen of the Nagas" was married in Shillong to Lt.-Col. Frederick Nicholson Betts, 2nd Punjab Regiment, attached to V. Force. During 1943 and 1944, Miss Graham Bower, living in a rough basha two days' march from the nearest township, organised Naga tribesmen against the Japs, establishing a chain of observation posts which gave the 14th Army one of its most valuable intelligence services. Two members of Mrs. Bett's Naga bodyguard, in their traditional costumes attended the wedding.

Diagnosis By Radiography

Wartime Medical Achievement

By John Langdon-Davies

In wartime, health problems must be tackled on such a wholesale scale that often entirely new methods of designing the necessary apparatus have to be discovered. One of the greatest achievements of Allied industry during World War II has been to keep pace with the medical advance made in the battle for health. An example is mass-radiography.

Everyone knows that tuberculosis has not been destroyed as Public Enemy Number 1, inspite of the effort to control it in almost every country in the world. Everyone knows, too, that war gives a chance to the tubercle bacillus to extend its ravages: crowds of people, undernourished perhaps, certainly overworked and worried, find themselves in strange places where hygiene, rest, fresh air are not always easy.

In factories with black-outs, in underground shelters, in queues outside shops, in overcrowded trains, restaurants, offices-the tubercle bacillus silently extends its sphere. The one safety measure that must be taken is to remove from the general public at the first possible moment anybody likely to be a source of infection and to give necessary treatment to everyone while the disease is still capable of control; and to do this, there is one outstanding method: early diagnosis by radiography.

More than 30 years ago, an Englishman prophesied that the day would come when any civilised society would insist on the mass-radiography of all its citizens immediately such a thing was possible. In the years before World War II, all the technical problems were solved: Holland developed fine focus rotating anode tubes, England the highly luminescent Levy West screen, and Germany the necessary wide-aperture lenses. The United States as well as England contributed the fine-grain fast film.

It was a Brazilian doctor, de Abreu, who first combined all these technical triumphs and used mass-radiography on a large scale.

Wartime Impetus

When war came, medical authorities insisted on mass-radiography as the best way to fight the expected increase of tuberculosis and the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force began the good work. Tens of thousands of men and women had their chests X-ray photographed, and always with the same result, a small but steady percentage of unsuspected cases of the disease, which could at once be removed to places for treatment instead of remaining, as would otherwise have happened, to infect an unknown number of others.

But this was not enough: in every factory and office the same hidden enemy, the tubercle bacillus, was doing its deadly work for Hitler, sapping the vitality and the manpower of the civilians behind the fighting men. Surveys of civilians, too, had to be made as soon as possible.

That is where British industry stepped in and added one more to its wartime duties. Since facilities for making X-ray apparatus could not be extended in the blitz years, the earlier cameras and accessories had to be bought from the United States and for the bigger job of radiographing civilians this apparatus was not suitable. It could not be worked fast enough.

Now, what wartime Britain needed was an X-ray apparatus that could be brought in a motor van to wherever the crowds were working, could collect the needed pictures as rapidly as possible so as to avoid interrupting the wartime work tempo, and could develop and finish the film with the expenditure of the least number of man-hours.

Approved Specification

The job was given to a firm and it was told to produce apparatus to a specification approved by a Technical Sub-committee of the Committee on Tuberculosis in wartime. The lens made by the film is of 2-inch focus and f/1.5 aperture and is fluoride-coated. This lens gives superb quality and is faster than any other lens tested. It is one more example of the way in which the legend that German lenses are the best has been exploded by the realities of war.

Having got the perfect apparatus mass-radiography units were organised and sent round in motor vans to factories and offices. The vital factor for success in a country where everything has to be done voluntarily was to interest the men and women concerned. There could be no compulsion.

In factories the approach was usually through the shop stewards and an explanatory pamphlet was put into every worker's pay envelope Care was taken to frighten no one,. for there are still too many people who prefer not to know if they are seriously ill. There has already been a magnificent response and after World War II, when the service can be fully extended, it will be regarded as part of the social routine for everyone. Then, after a number of years, for these results come slowly, the reward will be seen in a gradual reduction of deaths from this cause.

Enough evidence has already been collected to show that about 14 in every 1,000 of the population have unsuspected lung trouble sufficiently severe to demand medical attention of some kind. Three out of every 1,000 ought not to be carrying on their normal work and should go to a sanatorium, but 11 out of every 1,000 have not reached that stage and will probably get through with medical observation and attention while remaining at their work. Many of the last mentioned group would have ended up in sanatoria or died, had not mass- radiography found out their danger in time.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA ON TOUR

(Continued From Page 7)

costumed Isolde took her place upon the stage. On another tour, when the company opened with "Rosenkavalier" in Baltimore, the trunk containing all the music was left on the train-an error discovered only an hour before curtain time. A wild dash by the librarian to a deserted freight yard salvaged the music-and the curtain went up on time.

On the tour, one baggage car is allowed for each opera-supplied by the railroads without charge, since the baggage allowance for members of the company would require equal space.

The Cleveland repertory in the 1945 spring tour-where the company will go after playing Boston-consisted of "Faust" with Licia Albanese, the young lyric soprano from Bari, Italy, Ezio Pinza, and Pelletier conducting; "Die Meistersinger" with Mme. Steber and Thorborg, Charles Kullman, and Szell conducting; "Aida" with Rose Bampton, "La Boheme" with Bidu Sayao and Jan Peerce, with Sodero conducting; "Coq d'Or" with Patrice Munsel, and Cooper conducting; "Lucia" with Lily Pons and James Melton, and Sodoro conducting; "Le Nozze di Figaro" with Mmes. Steber and Sayao, Jarmila Novotna, the Czech soprano, and Leinsdorf conducting; and "La Gioconda" with Stella Roman, Blanche Thebom, and Cooper conducting.

The tour will also be extended to Chicago, in the mid-western state of Illinois with "Lucia," "Don Giovanni" "Meistersinger," "Lohengrin," "Coq d'Or," "Norma," and "La Boheme"; Mineapolis with "Lucia," "Don Giovanni," "Die Walkure," and "Carmen" and St. Paul, Minnesota; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Rochester, New York; and Lafayette, Indiana, where "II Barbiere di Siviglia" will be given at Purdue University. This will be the second time in the history of the Metropolitan that the company has presented an opera on a university campus; the first occasion was in 1942 when "Aida" was sung at Indiana University.

Tours Instituted In [illegible]

The Metropolitan Opera on tour became an institution in 1883, when Abbey's Italian Opera Company, the beginning of the present Metropolitan, visited eight other opera houses between its autumn and spring seasons in New York-the precedent of a long series of contributions which have emerged to benefit the country at large.

There were many highlights in succeeding years: in March 1890, a "Grand Opera Company" reached Mexico City on a tour. The tours reached their maximum extent at the turn of the century; then, after another decade, there was reduction of opera touring, because of prolonged New York seasons. In 1941 the widest tour taken by the Metropolitan in 30 years was made in the spring. Today, as for many years, Philadelphia during the season-one night a week-is a standing practice.

Thus the Metropolitan is hailed by its vast public as a national institution whose cultural contribution has proved an essential factor of recreation and inspiration in a war-torn world. With Victory the Metropolitan will once again take its operas across the continent to be heard by a music-loving nation.—USOWI.

T. V. A.

(Continued from Page 5)

raw material. But the T.V.A. altered this process. The people were on the contrary encouraged to grow their own nitrate.

A Simple Plan

The plan was simple. The farmer was asked to add phosphates to his soil and grow leguminous plants, such as alfalfa, lespedeza, vetch and clover, as they have the quality of nourishing on their roots a certain kind of bacteria which in the process of their life cycle take nitrogen from the air and infect it into the land. One pound of phosphorus used in fertilizer for leguminous plants may result in four or five pounds of nitrogen in the soil. Moreover the planting of such vegetation would furnish high protein grazing as also keep that land from having its top soil washed away. Natural rock phosphates were available in adequate quantities nearby.

Then the chemists went to work to get a concentrated form of fertilizers in place of the old which contained only 16 per cent plant food. When a fertilizer was created it was tried out in experimental farms and control plots. Then it went into use in the demonstration farms selected by the community with the advice of the extension agent, and the candidates chosen to carry them out had to be men who enjoyed the confidence of the community. Each farmer was supplied the fertilizer free, with the proviso the farmer would execute his work in consultation with the county agent or the land-in-grant extension service, for the period set, say a five year programme.

The demonstration farm usually attracted the attention of farmers for miles around. In fact the entire community became interested in it. When favourable results showed, the others avidly copied the process. This often led to area demonstrations in which a number of farms participated, sometimes the area running to as much as ten thousand acres. The advantage of such co-operative work was obvious. What an individual could not achieve, the community could; and where an individual could not afford to invest singly, a group of farmers could buy threshers, grading equipment, top quality bulls and the like, as also derive the best advantage in the marketing. This has stimulated almost an epidemic in better and co-operative farming.

White Magic

This "White magic" is said to make 3 blades of grass grow where one used to and even on rough and rocky ground. On the average, there was an increase of more than 30 per cent in the production of foods in the demonstration farms. Farm demonstrations have increased hay production by 1/3; small grain by 2/3; corn by 1/4; cotton and tobacco by one half with hardly any increase in acreage; milk sales by one half, egg sales by one-half, fruit and vegetable by one-half with hardly any increase in labour force. Here are poured out a variety of whirling materials: rayon, oxygen, hydrogen, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, phosphorus, methyl alcohol, acetic acid, metal dies, ferro-alloys, fibres and a host of other things.

Nor is this the whole chemistry of T.V.A. It has started making calcium carbide necessary for synthetic rubber; production of alumina, the basis of alluminium from mere clay instead of imported bauxite; extraction of magnesium from olivene instead of brine and sea water.

The fact that these new methods are becoming countrywide is even more encouraging. Between 1935 and 1943, forty-three thousand demonstration farms had sprung up in 28 states covering a total area of 6,375,000 acres. It has been busy building furnaces while side by side preparing maps; collecting data on stream-flow and silting; prospecting for construction materials while co-operating with forest services to conserve timber resources.

Beauty Of A Fine Tool

Truly did one of the members of the T.V.A. Board fervently wish these "Dams to have the honesty and beauty of a fine tool, for T.V.A. is a tool to do a job for men in a democracy." These dams have converted parts of the valley into a land of lakes, where there were few before. They possess water enough to cover half of Tennessee State and provide 650 miles of river channel—which means generating enough electricity for more than half a million consumers through municipalities and co-operatives. It has increased river traffic from 32,658,951 ton-miles in 1933 to 161,469,344 ton-miles by 1943, which is but the beginning.

These miracles have been wrought mostly through local labour, whose imaginations have been stirred by new pictures and expanding prospects. Above all they have tasted of the sweet fruits of orderly disciplined execution of large-scale planning through co-operative effort. Job training, general adult education, library service, new modes of recreation, refrigerators owned by the community—all these have come to stay and become part of their life. The T.V.A. in a way seemed to take the people into partnership rather than oppress them. As the T.V.A. Report for 1936 stated "Final success is as much a matter of general consent of initiative." For the real aim is to make power serve the little men of whom the world is composed make the independent labour of each, productive, lend their lives dignity and beauty.

Power must be built for the use of raising dairy cattle on a far away farm, for the gardener on a mountain side, for community gadgets for production, to save the drudgery of the house-wife, give the helpless and old a break, the bed ridden the comforts of a radio. For such it is that power is wanted—for creativeness and freedom. For behind the steel and concrete is the real moving human story of the people whose lives have been transformed. For had the T.V.A. been diverted to serve only the giant industries, it would have by-passed the little man in his cabin and on the farm.

But the T.V.A. has by no means had a smooth sailing. It greatly disturbed the power business in and around the valley by its very existence. Its constitutional authority was questioned 57 times and 26 cases of injunctions brought against it. But it fought and survived and by 1936 the fire works died down leaving the T.V.A. a "settled and established institution in the country."

The People's Script

(Continued from Page 4)

18, 23, 28, 33, pronounceb as tongue touches the gums. So these are Ginguals.

Dentals :—Letters No. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24,. 29, 34 pronounced as tongue touches the teeth. So these are Dentals.

Labials :—Letters No. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, pronounced by the help of lips.

A few words are necessary to understand the novally of this classification. We are not here to criticise the scripts where in the alphabetical classification is non-existaet. Indian scripts are supposed to have dealt with this on a scientific basis. This statement is partially true. that too, only so far as the phonetics are concerned. Indian philology has failed on a number of points in respect of this classification, firstly to call the palate and teeth etc., as the origins of sound, secondly-mistaking the letters Nos. 3, 8, 13 etc. as originating from jaws. As a matter of fact they have no such connection with jaws. They are concerned with the gums at the back of the teeth. Accordingly the name and the order of the letters has been changed. The third blunder committed by the old philologists is that by excluding the letters no. 26 to 35 from the original. Quintnple classification they have marred the scientific nature of the thing.

The foregoing classification of the letters ran from left to right in the diagram. Now we will deal with the same letters from above to downwards. As for example, the letters No. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34 are controlled by the teeth, yet there is a good deal of difference in respect of their pronounciation. Similarly, letters No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, belong to different groups, yet there exists certain amount of similarity between them. This is due to the effor exerted on, or the way of controlling the sound at the particular point. In the present classification the sounds demanding similar efforts come under one group. This classification is extremely important in that many of the present inaccuracies in pronounciation will automatically disappear. Besides, due to this lack of classification, apart from the imperfectness of the science, many sounds do not find due accommodation in their own scripts. All the Dravidian languages, including Marathi and Gujrati, are full of such words. In Telegu and, of late, in Hindi with a view to answer this demand some points and dots are added here and there to their scripts. But it is all unscientific and imperfect. In the new script these points have been studied minutely and attempt has been made to meet the an scientifically.

Diagram II deals with the different sounds of the letter 'A', and thus filling a long awaited gap, particularly taking in view Non-Indian languages. Determining the proper place for the these letters in between the Alphabets, to my mind,, requires more research. Unless a few of my minor doubts are satisfied I thought it fit to keep them aloof from the other letters.

In diagram III all the vowels .. e arranged in order of their phonetic evolution. Unlike Indian Alphabets, which are the most perfect and scientific of all the existing scripts, short and long vowels here are placed one beneath another and not side-by-side. No doubt, the vowels, here, have exceeded the usual number, they are, however, quite suited to express in writing any word of any language exactly as it is pronounced. More over, the additional changes are as scientific on acadamical side as they are desirable by educational view point.

Alphabetical Joinings

With all the eastern alphabets the mutual joining of different letters is a hard nut to crack. Diagram IV will clearly show that this hurdle has been over come satisfactorily. The vertical line present with all the letters in the new script stands for vowel-sound. The removal of that line from the letter turns it into a consonant, pure and simple, (explained in foregoing lines), and here in lies the solution of the problem.

This is a brief discription of the sciertific script. There is no sufficient space here to expound it in details. *With this script all the language can be well expressed exactly as they are spoken. Unlike other scripts correct pronounciation would be possible even with ignorance of a language.*

Three-Fold Utility Of The Script

The utility of a script can be divided into three parts :—

1. Teaching and learning.
2. Reading and writing.
3. Press and Typing.

I will proceed just in reverse order.

Press and Typewriter : These two wield much influence in every walk of life. To ignore the facilities of press and typewriter is impossible in modern world. This explains why people are more and more inclined towards the Roman script, which provides both the facilities. *The composition of the scientific script is such as to provide both the amenities to the highest degree. At the same time it is free from the defects of Roman script. With the 20, 25 indices, in the IV diagram, all the requirements of press and typewriter can be accomplished. In comparision with Roman they can be condensed in to less space and with less strain on the eyes. It is difficult to imagine the benefit it would effect in the way of saving of national energy and wealth.*

Reading and Writing : Press and typewriter can not wipe out the ordinary method of writing by hand, just as inventions of motors and aeroplanes have not put an end to walking. Our script should, however, provide both the facilities i.e. press and typing as well as writing by hand. There are certain scripts in which quick writing can be affected. Easier though they are in writing yet it is difficult to read them with equal ease. Urdu and Mudia are notorious in this respect. English, which is so profusely praised, is not less horrible. It is more difficult to read written English than to read Urdu or Mudia. If it is legible the credit is due to the writer. And this is the case more or less with all the present scripts. But with all this I do not propose to ignore quick writing. *The script should be so composed as to facilitate speedy and legible writing. And we find these two characterstics in the sceintific script to a great degree.*

Teaching and learning : I have chosen this item last because I want to treat it in detail. Since the origin of script no body has thought of it at all. At least we don't find any successful attempt. No script was ever formed with the idea of efficient teaching or easy learning. No script was ever made for the people. On the contrary, it seems, people are made for the script.

With regard to this script I have carried out a number of collective experiments. There were students from all provincess in Talimi-Sangh at Sevagram. Once I took their class just at 6 P.M. when they were quite tired after a day's work. I began explaining this script and finished my teaching by 6-30 P.M. There after I gave them liberty to write whatever they liked in their own respective languages. All of them wrote and expressed their full satisfaction about the script. A few days later I repeated the experiment in MAHILA ASHRAM at Wardha. After finishing my teaching again in 30 minutes, regular examination was taken. All the girls and an experienced teacher, who got interested in the thing, wrote a few sentences on paper. None of them obtained less than 70% marks, and many, ofcourse, got over 80%. A girl wrote so well that I gave her 110%.

Undoubtedly, they were all, in both the cases, educated. But, the half an hour that I took was in fact spent away explaining the script. No sooner had I finished my lecture than they had mastered the new script. Actually they hardly took any time to learn it. In case of illiterates the time may certainly be more. But, at any rate, it can't exceed a day. *Resolved in the morning one can successfully be a literate, in the strictest sense of the word, by the evening.*

Cent Per Cent Literacy In A Year

There have been several experiments with regard to literacy campaign. Russia, heading the list, turned out about 50% literates, in a quarter of a century. By the application of this natural script, however, amazing results can be expected.

Within a short period of one year a vast land like India can become cent per cent literate. If the educated people decide to take up literacy classes one day in a week it would be impossible to get a single illiterate to teach by the end of the year. This is not any fantastic imagination, nor a sweet dream. I utter every word of mine on the basis of my personal experience.

A Few Testimonials :—I have had talk with a number of people, whose views are considered to be weighty in this respect. Dr. Tarachand. (Allahabad University) writes :—

"Sri Venkat Rao's attempt to evolve a simple script analogous to nagari, but more logical and practical deserves sympathatic consideration."

Dr. Zakir Hussain (President Hindusthani Talimi Sangh) writes :—

Mr. Venkat Rao has invented a method of writing which well indicates his creative capacity. It appears that he has taken much pains on it. He has been able to originate a regular and simple script which every body can easily learn. Syt. B. G. Kher and others also express very encouraging opinions. I, however, ascribe much importance to the opinion expressed by a gentleman working among aborginals and who himself belongs to the same class. I was explaining the sceintific script to him, as I reached the point of classification of the alphabets he suddenly jumped in joy exclaimed—Oh ! This will surely solved our literacy problem Then he went on to dwell on the tragic failure in popularising Roman as well as Deo Nagari Scripts, in their community, and in the end expressed his confidence that the natural script would be successful where all others have failed. It is quite possible that none might be moved by his utterences. I, however, have the confidence that his feelings were so full of force that they could have moved mountains, and galvanised the whole country, and shattered the shackles of mental slavery, perhaps before the political slavery

A Few Words

I am not a scholar, nor am I a specialist in any field, let alone the script. I tried to reconcile theory and practice, and I have throughout tried to maintain an all round view point. I, however, do not claim that this script is absolutely perfect. In fact, much is to be done. This is merely, I suppose, a step in right direction. *I would, exhort the scholors, specialists, and leaders of the country to focus their attention on this problem and to evolve a beautiful and efficient script at an early date, so as India might be able to wipe off the stigma of illiteracy by the next census at least*

WHOA! SEE MY ONE PIECE KITCHEN SET!

Slated for post-war U. S. homes is the new versatile "Breakfaster," a combined table-top electric stove, toaster, grill and boiler—all in one piece.

THE JOCKEY CLUB

(Continued from Page 8)

they began to formulate their Rules. and by 1762 eighteen members had registered their colours. By 1770 they decided to have three Stewards, one of whom was Sir Charles Bunbury, whose colt Diomed won the first Derby in 1780. They also sanctioned two-year-old racing at the same time, appointed their own Judge, Starter and Clerk of the Scales. The Prince of Wales (later King George IV) was elected a member in 1786.

It was in 1805 that the Jockey Club began to take advantage of the Enclosure Acts and acquired considerable portions of the famous Newmarket Heath, which is to-day the finest racecourse and training ground in the world Exactly 103 years ago the Club disclaimed all cognizance of betting and Tattersalls' Committee was then fromed to adjudicate on betting disputes.

The future of the Jockey Club is in progressive hands. Three years ago the members appointed a Racing Reorganisation Committee, which produced a monumental report after taking evidence for 17 months. In this report the Committee recommended that the Jockey Club should form a private company—Jockey Club Racecourses Ltd., with the Stewards of the Jockey Club as directors, to purchase all the race-courses in Britain which, before the war, were owned by private companies and run for the benefit of the shareholders.

Before the war, of the 47 racecourses in Britain which were licensed by the Jockey Club only five courses—Newmarket, Ascot, York, Salisbury and Stockton—are run on a profit-sharing basis. Under this scheme the redundant courses will be closed and racing centralised in these courses which are most accessible and best equipped. The result will be cheaper racing and better facilities and amenities for the public and increased prize money for the winning owners.

Dr. Iqbal's Legacy

MAZAAMIN-I-IQBAL. Edited by Mr. Tasaddug Hussain Taj, Hyderabad (Dn.)

This is a collection of articles which late Dr. Mohd. Iqbal wrote between 1904 and 1936. These articles fall into two categories, one dealing with social and political problems of India, and the other with Iqbal's conception of art.

His first important article called "National Life" appeared in 1904 while he was still a student at Lahore. Inspired by the teachings of Sir Syed School, Iqbal eulogises the benefits and changes brought by Industrialism and proposes to "review the condition of Indian nations, especially the Muslims, in the light of these changes." Starting with the premise that "every class of living being is constantly struggling for existence but only those succeed who can adapt themselves with changed conditions", he is shocked to see that "Indian people depend on other nations for the smallest trifles of life."

In another article called "Sociological Survey of the Mussalmans" he gives a revolutionary interpretation to the purpose of religion. "The purpose of religion", writes Iqbal, "is not to meditate over the existence or non-existence of life, but to establish a social system which would raise the plane of human life." But how to raise the plane? Since "economic factors operate upon every nation exactly the same way and affect the economic life of Muslims, Hindus Sikhs and Christians." it is imperative that "leaders of different parties should sit together to solve at least economic issues and discuss plans for common welfare of the country."

His epoch-making contribution to Muslim thought in India is his Presidential address delivered at the All-India Muslim League Session at Allahabad in December, 1930. He starts with the claim that India is not a country in the European sense of the word but "a sub-continent where different nations with different languages, religions and races flourish." He appealed to his countrymen to accept this "fundamental principle that Indian Muslims have the right to freely develop themselves according to their own tradition and culture." If this were accepted, "Muslims will not fight shy of the biggest sacrifices for the freedom of their country." Refuting the charge of Communalism often hurled against Muslims, Iqbal said that a desire to develop according to one's own creed is not communalism.

Therefore, he proposed that "The Punjab, Frontier, Sind and Baluchistan should be made into one separate State." He further proposed that "the Ambala division of the Punjab and other districts where Hindus are in a majority should be taken away from such a state."

"This will not only solve the Indian problem but increase Muslim people's sense of responsibility and patriotism. If Muslims of North-Western zone were given the opportunity to develop themselves separately, they will prove to be the best defenders of India against every aggression whether military or ideological."

Iqbal's Conception Of Art

Iqbal's conception or art may be summed up in his famous line:

Bulbul ki nawa ho ki Mughanni ka nafas ho.

Jis sey chaman afsurda ho woh badey sahar kya.

He always ridiculed the Art-for-Art-sake-wallahs. For him art had a social purpose, a national duty. Explaining Prophet Mohammad's conception of Art, Iqbal writes: "Every human Art must have the sole purpose of brightening national life and infusing it with energy and higher emotions. Every piece of Art must be judged on the basis of its potentiality of life. Every thing which makes us drowsy and distracts our attention from the glaring realities of life brings decline and death. Painters of life and nature should, therefore, avoid giving doses of opium to their admirers. The obsolete slogan of "Art is its own purpose," is a clever weapon in the hands of individual and social decline designed to snatch away from us both life and energy."

And Iqbal consistently followed this principle throughout his poetical career. This may be an eye-opener to those who oppose progressive writers because they too believe that literature has a social purpose to perform.

S. SIBTAY HASAN.

HANDBOOK OF PHILOSOPHY

WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY. By Howard Selsam, pp. 121. Rs. 2-8 (Indian Edition). Modern Publishers, Calcutta.

According to the author, philosophy implies the power to analyse clearly our aims, their practicability, and the means necessary to realise them. The author discusses acutely and with many illustrations, the philosophic theories of Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Bacon, Hegel, Kant, Spencer, Berkeley, Locke, Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin and others, with special reference to materialism and idealism, permanence and change, and science and freedom and social progress.

The author holds that "increasingly in the modern world, maintaining the Christian religion has been really subsidiary to maintaining modern capitalist society." He further holds that the sphere of Christian mission and of imperialist colonial domination are virtually identical

The true philosophy of freedom, says the author, is that it is a reasoned struggle for individual and social progress, reason that is not "disembodied speculation or contemplation." but reason that has the courage of its convictions, reason that has the emotion that propels to action.

The book will help to understand and evaluate current economic and political thought.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Sati Kasturba

KASTURBA (With Portrait). By Dewan Ram Prakash. pp. 66. Rs. 1/8. Dewan's Publications, Lahore.

Without much literacy, but with true Hindu culture in her blood, Kasturba soon made herself the companion, guardian and shadow of her husband. Through her intuitive intelligence, her worship of and complete devotion to the abstract conception of "husband" (personified, by the grace of providence, in Gandhiji), by her complete self-effacement, and total identification (without loss of self-respect) with the personality of her husband, she enabled Gandhiji to make, with mental peace, his journeys on the difficult path of Renunciation, Non-violence, Satyagraha and Truth.

In this booklet, the author has sketched the birth and life of Kasturba and the poignant scene at the time of her death. The book concludes with some of the tributes paid to Kasturba and a reference to the memorial raised by the nation in her honour, for the relief and well-being regardless of class, creed and community, of the millions dwelling in rural India.

N. H. P.

Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-President, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is refreshing to hear occasionally from certain friends—known and unknown—that they are interested in children's welfare activities, and would like to work for the Balkan-ji-Bari. My personal experience is that very few people in this country seem to be giving importance to the work in connection with children. "Importance", of course, is a relative term, and I have used it here with its fullest implications. When people talk of children, or show sympathy with their work, and just pat you on the back for your doing a little for them, but do no practical work themselves; and not even care to discuss with you the children's problems and how they may be solved; I say that they give no real importance to the work of this kind.

You will hear all kinds of people, including our "Leaders", say that children are the hopes of to-morrow, that children are our real assets, that so much should be done for children, and so on. However, looking at the practical side of things, you will find even young people, after associating themselves with the children's activities, follow their "Leaders", and after a short time say that they would rather like to busy themselves in greater work, bigger activities. After all how could they associate themselves with children? How I wish children's work were given as much importance at least if not more than our nation's other "great" and "big" activities. Many jump at the idea of doing work for children, but how does merely jumping help?

* * *

The Annual Joint General Meeting of the All-India Board Directors, the Bombay Provincial Executive Committee and the Board of Advisers (including the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all Bombay Provincial Local Branches) of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held on Saturday, September 29, 1945, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.), at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay. All active workers and interested friends also are invited to attend.

At this meeting, besides reviewing one work done so far, and considering the extension of our activities, elections of the offices-bearers also will be held. The Balkan-ji-Bari, as all may be knowing, has only honorary workers, and those who are willing to do some little work for it, are most welcome to offer their services. The General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, will be pleased to hear from such friends, and supply any particulars, if required.

The Annual Children's Day (Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) will be celebrated by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari on September 30, 1945, when a whole day excursion for all children and workers of the Association will be held at Dombivli. Full particulars are available from the Secretaries of the Local Branches, or from the General Secretary (address mentioned above) directly.

Dombivli has beautiful natural surroundings and everyone is sure to enjoy the trip. Talks on Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, and a programme of entertainments will be arranged. It is hoped that as many as possible will join the excursion. Those Local Branches and sisters and brothers who cannot participate in this programme, may celebrate the Day individually.

* * *

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari passed a resolution of condolence on the sad death of Shri Subash Chandra Bose, and forwarded its copy to his mother at Calcutta. Khar Balkan-ji-Bari held a meeting where stories from the life of Shri Subash Chandra Bose were released.

A Send Off and Tea Party were given to Shri Ratilal Nanavati, Vice-President, and Shrimati Indira Renu, Assistant Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, who are shortly due to proceed to the U.S.A. Lady Masani and Shri Ramnik Shah spoke eulogising their services to the Balkan-ji-Bari and to the children's cause.

Shrimati Indira Renu, Assistant Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari.

In the Sneha Sammelan held at Matunga, under the presidentship of Shri K. M. Munshi, those of the Local Balkan-ji-Bari who took important part were Shri K. K. Parekh, President, Shri Bhagwandas Harakchand, Vice-Prseident, Shri Ramnik Shah, General Secretary, and Shri Babubhai Sampat, Secretary.

A Standing Committee consisting of Lady Masani, Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavati, Miss Naliniben Daftari, Mr. Rasik Shah and Mr. Ramesh Sheth, has been appointed to supervise the entertainment programmes of all the Local Branches. Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari related stories on Shri Krishna's life at the children's Janmashtmi function organised by the Young Men's Hindu Association. Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went to see the Bombay Mint.

Who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21.

Sisters Lata and Meena of the Poona City Balkan-ji-Bari.

"In one sense this is a new movement in India. In another sense it is only going back to an immemorial tradition of Indian life in which the artisan for countless generations past was also the artist. In India through long ages, your builder was also his own architect, the stonemason was a sculptor who produced work of immense vitality and vigour, in the textile and metal industry the artisan worked according to the designs often handed down from generation to generation, often indeed also improved and varied by his own initiative."

An extract from the speech of Mr. L. S. Amery on the occasion of the Art in Industry exhibition held in London last January.

The architects who were also the builders, the sculptors who were stonemasons and produced work of immense vitality and vigour and the textile and metal designers who were artisans have left the legacy which has won the admiration of the world and to which their successors—under the British rule—the qualified architects, artists and designers—have not been able to make any noteworthy contribution. They ranked among those to whom India owes her glorious past, to-day their descendants are struggling hard even to secure bare sustenance; because the Government, whose switch-board was, until lately, controlled by Mr. Amery, has not considered in obligatory on itself to bring them back in their legitimate rank of the makers, designers and manufacturers of their own country.

Cottage-Workers

The educational system has fostered, on the part of the majority of the educated people, supercilious disregard for the illiterate, among whom are included the cottage artists and designers. The monstrous machine is functioning to paralyse the hands which should have been left free to lead India to her goals of industrial development, economic prosperity and artistic regeneration. And the foreign competition has greatly undermined the values of hand-made articles in spite of their excellent workmanship.

The system of art-education is responsible for creating the invidious distinctions like the trained and untrained among the artists and designers. The untrained have to face the passive rivalry of the trained, although they possess intimate knowledge of the country's art and craft traditions. Those who are generally counted as artists and designers in any art-project undertaken by the Government or non-official agencies are those who hold local qualifications or western credentials and not the traditional designers who are stigmatised as untrained.

The New "Institute"

The machine is the pivot of the movement for the industrial development. The cottage, in spite of its distinctive traditions and the magnificent role played by it in the country's economic system, has not yet been assigned a definite place in the programme of industrialisation. The craftsmen, who worked under its roof for ages, have, therefore, to wait for the opportunity to rise again. The Indian Institute of Art in Industry, which has now emerged as a registered body, with bright prospects of the official patronage, almost steered clear of them during the five years' period of its formation. The exclusion of the vast bulk of the hereditary workers by the new movement which it represents was not unexpected.

But the promoters of the Institute now appear to have realised the error of omission. The report of the fifth exhibition held in Bombay last January has a refreshing passage which reads:—"On the publicity side of the movement, the greatest problem is how to make the exhibition known to the village craftsmen who are scattered far and wide and who are mostly illiterate. It is these men and women who possess most of India's traditional skill in applied art, and official support will be sought to determine ways and means of interesting them in the movement and of assisting them through the movement."

Importance Of Design

Science has received its just recognition as an industrial factor. Art is waiting for a call from New Delhi. Plans are said to be under way for the establishment of the institutes of scientific research, but no scheme is known to have appeared even on paper for the establishment of "design research centres." The Indian Institute of Art in Industry has come to fill the conspicuous lacuna in the current movement. It should develop strength to find out the solution of the neglected but complex problem of designs. It should, moreover, be Indian in spirit and standards and not merely in membership.

The fact that design is a great selling force hardly needs any emphasis. Other things being equal, the industrial products with original and beautiful designs stand better chances of marketability than do those whose designs are spurious or second-rate. While addressing the Design and Industries Association in London on April 11 Sir Thomas Barlow, Chairman of the Council of Industrial Designs, had exhorted the manufacturers to pay attention to first-class designs of the wares if they meant to capture and hold the export market. And England is making strenuous efforts to develop designs in order to capture market for its export trade.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Invidious distinctions of artists and designs—Plight of hereditary workers—Design, a great selling Force—Art in Industry movement—Training Centres for Craftsmen—Aims of Architectural competition—Radio and classical music.

Approach Them Soon

The Indian Institution of Art in Industry has paid more attention to the methods of "presentation" and "advertisement"—the functions of commercial art than to the unsolved problem of design. It now proposes to engage a few expert designers and aims at deriving benefit from the experience of artists imported from or trained in England. But it should lose no time in securing the co-operation of a few artists, who, though not trained on modern lines, may be able exponents of Indian art. I should, at the same time, not wait for the "official support" for determining ways and means to approach "men and women who possess most of India's traditional skill in applied art."

The standards of applied art—of the design, presentation and advertisement should be Indian—an objective which will demand for its achievement exploration of the resources of the country's art and craft traditions and co-operation of a few accredited exponents and of the hereditary designers. Education in applied art is one of the objects of the Institute; but encouragement should be offered to the hereditary craftsmen to develop and to adopt their designs to the modern conditions. To begin with they should at least be conceded a liberal share in the prize-money which has touched five figures.

Immediate Needs

The age of specialisation, division of work and mechanised industry has so far proved to be detrimental to the artistic, cultural and economic life of India. It has arrested the progress of Indian arts and has degraded the descendants of the "makers" of ancient India to the level of mistries, stonemasons and labourers. Mr. Amery thinks that the Art in Industry movement in another sense is "only going back to an immemorial tradition of Indian life." Let him be told that "art in industry" is still a blank in the official programmes of industrialisation and that the "new movement" has given no indication of "going back to an immemorial tradition."

One of the main items on the programme of the industrial movement should be the establishment of design centres. The industrial concerns should also be officially linked with the art-schools and design-classes—so that the apprentices deputed by them can get facilities of training in their specific requirements and the designers turned out by the institutions can secure employment with the least difficulty. The "post-war prosperity front" at New Delhi ought to work out a scheme for assigning to both the trained and untrained designers their legitimate place in the new industrial organisation. The Indian wares—whether machine or man-made—should be able to stand competition in the home market and should also enable the country to develop the export trade. Their designs should, therefore, be distinctive and beautiful.

In India And England

Fifty vocational training centres are being established in Britain by the Government in order to assist men and women released from the forces and munitions in regaining craft skill or developing new skill. The candidates will receive, besides free training, wages free from income-tax, and health and unemployment deductions and lodging and other allowances. Courses will be provided in several subjects. The scheme also aims at giving a definite status to craft. The trainees, in the end, will go to the factories as "graduates" and not mere labourers.

The number of trainees will, as the scheme develops, be balanced by the demand of the industry. Consequently all of them will be sure of getting employment. The war has revealed that thousands of people who were formerly doing labouring or other humble jobs, are capable of doing work of a higher grade; and such people will find an excellent opportunity to develop their latent skill. A similar plan on country-wide basis in urgently needed in India.

A move in a similar direction is reported from New Delhi. The Technical Training Scheme Advisory Committee has recommended to the Central Government an apprenticeship training scheme planned and organised on national basis and leading to a certificate of craftsmanship. The first of the training will be given in the specially designed centres to be run by the Government and the second in the workshops. The committee has recommended to open, as a starting measure, one centre each in eight provinces. It does not seem to have appreciated the necessity of giving some guidance to the hereditary craftsmen to develop their crafts in the colleges which are their workshops.

Ivory casket—Murshidabad work late 19th Century
(Courtesy Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay).

And Standards?

An architectural competition for the designs of a village "chavdi" and a village primary school is promoted by the Governmesnt of Bombay with a view to evolving suitable type designs for buildings required in a great numbers in connection with the post-war rural reconstruction and to creating public interest in its post-war reconstruction programme. The qualified architects will obviously avail themselves of the encouragement which the competition will offer; but the Government should not fail to assign a place in its post-war reconstruction scheme to the untrained builders and architects whose sphere of work, in the modern times, is restricted to the rural areas. The builders of villages should be encouraged to rebuild them according to the new requirements. Will the Government declare its policy with respect to them?

The general aim of the competition is said to be to secure simplicity of design and economy in construction combined with pleasing appearance. The designs invited by the Government should be simple but beautiful; but no mention is made about the architectural standards. The new buildings, in the villages, should be in harmony with their environments and should, therefore, be typically Indian in their designs. The Government ought to realise the necessity of developing the resources of the indigenous architectural traditions.

Patola sari 19th century
(Courtesy Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay).

Save High Music

Following the termination of the war the All-India Radio should, in due course, find itself free to function, to its maximum capacity, as a medium of art, culture and education. The income from the licence fees shows increase from year to year, but the quality of the music-programme hardly shows any improvement. The Broadcasting Authorities should now find their hands free to reshape their music policy. Fix definite standards and raise the scale of fees paid to the Indian musicians of the classical order.

The classical music should be the main if not the exclusive fare in the programme. It should embrace all the traditional schools and styles, and the vocalists should be allowed sufficient time to render it. The light varieties should, as long as they could not be eliminated, be assigned a separate corner and should be rigidly rationed. The recorded music should present rare pieces of the classical type and not the light varieties or cheap film-songs.

The views expressed by Mr. G. S. Mhaisalker in his letter which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of August 20 should be endorsed by everyone who is interested in the future of the classical music. The authorities should not turn a deaf ear in his just complaint against the item of "Appai Farmaish". Mr. Mhaisalkar rightly observes that tremendous harm is being done to the social aesthetic sense by regularly encouraging and feeding the already corrupt taste of the young with the film-songs.

The time devoted to the film-records and light varieties could be utilised with better advantage for classical music. The radio is a powerful educational agency. Its function, in the sphere of music also should be education of listeners in the appreciation of higher music. The All-India Radio, as pointed out by Mr. Mhaisalkar, has a duty and responsibility towards society. It should, therefore, make every effort to preserve the integrity and dignity of the classical music which is a great culture heritage of the nation.

Machine Woman

Miss L. Awasthi, the W.A.C.(I) Warrant Officer in Charge, works at the complicated and delicate Hollerith (the mechanical sorter and compiler) Machine at R. A. F. Hd. Quarters New Delhi.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

Often when warring for he wist not what,
An enemy-soldier, passing by one weak,
Has tendered water, wiped the burning cheek,
And cooled the lips so black and clammed and hot;
Then gone his way, and may be quite forgot
The deed of grace amid the roar and reek;
Yet larger vision than loud arms bespeak
He there has reached, although he has known it not.

—THOMAS HARDY.

Lindel Tsen, a Chinese bishop who has seen his country ravished, Chinese women raped by the Japanese soldiery, and Chinese children cruelly killed, is reported to have used these words at a Church service: "Brethren, I exhort you at this time to think yourselves of the weeping women of Japan, mothers weeping for sons who will never return, wives for husbands who have gone for ever. I exhort you to bethink yourselves of the desolation and grief of the orphaned children of Japan, or phaned in a cause in which the people of Japan have no heart."

*

"My plane was shot up after a bombing raid on France, and I had to bale out. I was injured....and on landing broke my leg. I was taken to an emergency hospital for German wounded....you can imagine how uncomfortable I felt lying among wounded soldiers whom our boys had shot up. However, nobody complained. Indeed, many offered me cigarettes and spoke in German to me.

"Next to me there was a young blond German who was swathed in bandages from head to foot. He offered me a cigarette and spoke to me in English. His mother could speak English quite well, he said, adding: "So you can meet her."

She did come and I met her, but he died half an hour before she arrived. When she came she brought a parcel for him—a parcel which she gave to me. She brought me three more parcels of cigarettes and fruit before I was able to be moved to a prisoner-of-war camp hospital, and when I was going I thanked her for her kindness to me. She told me about her other son, a prisoner of war in England. "And perhaps", she said

"some kind English mother will be doing the same for him."

—A Sergeant-Pilot in a letter to the Press

*

War is a dreadful thing—not only because it kills men but also (and more so because) it kills the soul of man. And Fascism does turn men into brutal robots. But, as the three stories quoted above (out of hundreds) from "ABOVE ALL NATIONS" testify, war does not end all humanity and even under Fascism all human beings are not brutalised beyond redemption. This book which borrows its title from the Correll University's motto, "Above All Nations Is humanity," and recounts "acts of kindness done to enemies, in the present war, by men of many nations"—yes, there were decent human beings even in Germany and Japan and Italy.

Now that the armageddon is over, it is good to turn from the hymns of hate to the task of unearthing instances of acts of humanity—however few and exceptional—for it is not on hate but on love and brotherhood that we can build the structure of world peace

*

"Hamrahi"

Two important and healthy portents appeared on the horizon of the Indian screen last week—New Theatres' HAMRAHI was released, and People's Theatre's CHILDREN OF THE EARTH went into production.

HAMRAHI—which is the Hindustani version of the Bengali film UDAYER PATHE—is more than the year's best and most significant film from any Indian studio. It is a vindication of youth, of experiment and initiative; and it is a complete answer to those who swear by the star system and all the other worn-out commercial formulae and cliches of the film world.

*

Gate-Crasher!

UDAYER PATHE literally gate-crashed into film fame. It was never intended to be a "great picture", it was not even expected to be a success. It had no STARS—practically every one in its cast was appearing for the first time on the screen——; its director was a brilliant young cameraman on his first directorial assignment; its story was by a young progressive writer who had never written for the screen before.

Two years ago, when Cameraman BIMOL ROY approached the New Theatres chubby boss, B. N. Sircar, with the story and production scheme of "Udayer Pathe", the benevolent B. N. gave his sanction more with a view to encourage youngster than with any faith in his capacity to produce a picture of any importance. After all, Bimol wanted no top-notch stars and planned only a modest, low-budget "B" picture as that too only in Bengali.—And B. N. (with such hits to the credit of his studio, as "Chandidas", "Vidyapati", "Devdas", "President" and "Doctor", etc.) could afford to risk a lakh of rupees on a youth's experiment.

Thus did "Udayer Pathe" go into production. It was finished in six months. It was pre-reviewed by studio big-wigs who shook their wisdom-filled heads and declared it wouldn't run.

*

The Miracle

When I went to Calcutta last year (about the same time) B. N. Sircar himself told me how "Udayer Pathe"

Binota Bose and R. M. Bhattacharya

was released merely as a gap-filler—so that after 4 or 5 weeks, the BIG picture could be released for the Puja holidays.

During the first one week the houses were half-empty. How could there be a rush, as the picture boasted of no stars? The New Theatres' bosses wondered if they would have to withdraw the picture even before the four or five weeks alloted to it.

And then the miracle happened. The crowds increased, the second week "takings" were fifty per cent above the first, the third was a "House Full" week. Since then the crowds have never abated. The picture is STILL RUNNING—AFTER A FULL YEAR! Meanwhile it was acclaimed as the Best Bengali Film of 1944 and I won't be surprised if HAMRAHI is the Best Hindustani Film of 1945. In the whole history of Indian motion pictures there is no parallel to this phenomenon. It simply COULDN'T happen—but it DID!

*

The Secret Of Success

It was the sensational success of the Bengali version which prompted New Theatres to let Bimal Roy make a Hindustani version of it. The result is: HAMRAHI. And, after seeing it, one can easily find out the secret of the phenomenal popularity of "Udayer Pathe." It is this:

At a time when the recognised maestros of the Indian screen were steadily falling both from their ideological and technical standards, when the creator of UNEXPECTED and ADMI was making the mythological SHAKUNTALA and mystical superstitious PARBAT PE APNA DERA, when the maker of PRESIDENT was turning out pictures like Mujrim' and 'Parayadhan' when the genius that gave us SEETA and VIDYAPATI was floundering in subjects like 'Ramanuj' when the producer of NAYA SANSAR was raving over his KISMET, here came along a young director who had the courage to film a story of idealism against the background of contemporary reality, and to embellish it with technical finesse and inspired camera craft.

More. He let a literary man—and not the studio hack or the office boy—write the dialogue. He got together a cast of intelligent new-comers who looked like HUMAN BEINGS and not like HEROES and HEROINES. He made the picture with good taste—no cheap hysterics, no vulgar "gags", no "Prem", "mohabbat" and "Preet" business! He worked hard to make a GOOD picture—and he made it popular, too.

Perhaps the measure of his success can be gauged from the fact that a veteran director and a hit-making producer are busy at this moment putting finishing touches to a picture that, one bears, will bear a suspicious resemblance to "Udayer Pathe."

*

Bimal In Bombay

I met BIMAL ROY, the director, the other day. He looks even younger than he is, and has pleasant manners. He has not yet learnt to strike arty poses—like some of the alleged geniuses from his province. Success has not gone to his head and he has an innate sense of modesty. And (perhaps here lies the secret of his success!) he goes about collecting not praises (which he can get in plenty) but criticism of his picture. He asked me for mine and I gave it to him in full measure. I told him the opening sequence is somewhat slow and tame, that the hero and heroine speak "too correct" Hindustani—as if reading from a book!—which is not conversational at all, that the song (by the hero's sister) did not create the sensation that it should have, finally, that "Hamrahi" was not a new theme—it had been tried in at least half a dozen Indian films—but that no one had treated it with such sensibility (and sense) as he and his writer had. But I also told him that he had left some of his veteran gurus far, far behind and that intelligent cine-goers from now on will look out for the name BIMAL ROY in the credit-titles. He told me he wants to produce his next picture on a tneme even more vital than HAMRAHI and I think he means—the BENGAL FAMINE! I told him he is the man to do it.

*

People's Theatre Launch Their Film

The People's Theatre film, CHILDREN OF THE EARTH (which is an experiment in film production somewhat on the lines of Bimal Roy's HAMRAHI) was launched last Sunday with a record turn-out of the Press, film folk and People's Theatre members.

There was no "mahurat" or incantation of mantras which marks the beginning of every other production in our superstition-laden filmland. Just a few songs and speeches and a cup of proletarian tea. A message of good wishes was read out from the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and another from the President of the Editors' Conference.

An office-bearer of the People's Theatre told me that the cast they have assembled for the film is unique in several ways. Of course, there are no stars—he reminded me of the I. P. T. A. slogan: PEOPLE'S THEATRE STARS THE PEOPLE!

The maximum salary anyone working on the production is entitled to is Rs. 400 p. m. And the cast is drawn from I.P.T.A. members, from Bengal, Punjab, U. P., Gujerat and Maharashtra. An ALL-INDIA cast for a film that (I am told) seeks to depict the common man of INDIA.

*

It is good to learn that the People's Theatre is already in touch with progressive cultural organisation's in Russia, China, Britain and America for sending this picture abroad.

At the I.P.T.A. film inauguration I ran into my friend, Doctor B. K. Basu, who is associated with Shantaram as a Technical Adviser on the production of "The Story of Doctor KOTNIS"—the film about the Congress Medical Mission To China, highlighting the martyrdom of Dwarkanath Kotnis, the youngest member, who died that China might live.

I asked Doctor Basu how far Shantaram had succeeded in reproducing the atmosphere of war-torn China—especially the guerilla areas—for the film and he expressed himself more than satisfied with the elaborate sets made and outdoor locations chosen for this film. Basu is confident that this picture will be a worthy memorial to his friend and colleague—and to the Mission of which he was a member.

Basu alternates work—on the sets of "Kotnis" with medical relief work in the interior of Bengal. He is carrying on the work and tradition of Kotnis!

*

Argument By Blood!

This PAGE has been frankly critical of many aspects of the policy of the Indian Communist Party. But that has not stopped us from recognizing the Communists as fellow-fighters for freedom. It seems certain Anti-Communists are not willing to recognize them even as human beings.

The recent brutal attacks on individual Communists in Bombay—some of which have been presumably witnessed by us and our friends—are a blot on Indian politics,—nay on Indian manhood, on Indian culture, on our standards of decency and humanity.

To settle political differences by such violent and bloody means will not, cannot solve any problem. 'Argument by blood' has been tried by tyrants, dictators, militarists, imperialists and gangsters—and it has NEVER won a political debate. Those who use such means forfeit all respect for their views, they betray the trust of humanity .....

This is a grim, unholy business and we find in it the germs of a patricidal civil war. Is India to travel the bloody road traversed by China, by Spain, by Greece?

How the imperialists must be laughing in their sleeves. "Let the Pinks and the Reds and the Congresswallahs kill each other. Begad, Sir, the sun will NEVER, NEVER set on the British empire!"

We will revert to this subject next week. But, meanwhile, let each of us do a little cool thinking—WITHOUT spilling any blood!

"Ameeree"

Now that we are on the subject of progressive and purposeful films, let me mention one more—"AMEEREE"—which deals with the life in Calcutta's slums. I doubt if the title is a happy choice, but the venture (on the part of Associated Pictures Ltd.) is definitely a commendable one. The project, it appears, originated with the Bengal Governor, Mr. Casey's scathing remarks about the terrible living conditions in the "bustees" of Calcutta where a million workers live in dark, dingy, unhealthy hovels. Melvyn Douglas, the Hollywood star, whose social conscience seems to have been awakened since he made the anti-Soviet "Ninotchka" and the anti-Socialist "He stayed For Breakfast", is said to be supervising the production of the film which is directed by Barua I think the maker of "Devdas" (if only he resumes serious interest in his work) is capable of making a good picture on his own—without the "supervision" of a Hollywood playboy with a patronising interest in improvin life in India's slums.

It is not every producer who cares (or dares) to sink capital in a picture about the slums and the venture definitely deserves encouragement from the progressive cinegoers.

*

Symbolic, Eh?

"In Bombay and for that matter in many other cities (in India), it is not uncommon to find the Union Jack flying UPSIDE DOWN, particularly when flags have to be hoisted in monsoon rain." (caps ours).

—TIMES OF INDIA.

*

It's A Strange World

The King of England talked Socialism in his address to the Parliament.

And socialists like Attlee talked of the glories of the monarchy, even communist M. P. Gallacher, congratulating the king, remarked that as a constitutional Monarch he had at all times sought to serve the best interests of the country.

We ask no aid from Gods or Cuesers,
From haloed savior or from king;
'Tis we, 'tis we, the world's producers
Who to our own selves help must bring.

No wonder the International is not so popular as a Communist song now!

An Obscure Doctor Created World's Greatest Sleuth!

No doctor ever had a grimmer fight with poverty than Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the world-famous author of the immortal Sherlock Holmes stories, and many others.

A poor medical student at Edinburgh, he got his first job as surgeon on a whaler at £2 10s. a month, plus 3s. a ton "oil money," and was nearly drowned when, skinning a seal, he fell, unnoticed, into a hole in the ice, and just managed to pull himself out after a nightmare tug-of-war with the seal's hind flipper, his only hold.

Mr. Hesketh Pearson tells the story of Doyle's early practices ashore in a capitally-written biography, Conan Doyle, "His Life and Art" (Methuen 12s. 6d.). He first worked at Plymouth as assistant to Dr. Budd, whom he had met at Edinburgh-an eccentric charlatan, probably the maddest doctor on record.

"Hour after hour the patients filed in and departed with their prescriptions. Budd's antics were incredible. He yelled, raved, cursed, knocked his patients about, thumped them. prodded them, barged them against the wall, pulled them in, flung them out and occasionally varied the proceedings by rushing from the room and bawling at the lot from the landing."

Drastic "Remedies"

A portly patient was about to explain his symptoms when Budd thrust him downstairs into the street, bellowing; "You eat too much, drink too much, and sleep too much! Knock down a policeman, and come again when they let you out." A woman who complained of a "sinking feeling" was advised to take her medicine, "and if that does no good, swallow the cork, for there is nothing better when you are sinking."

Doyle soon left him and put up his own plate on a £40-a-year house (plus £10 for taxes); Bush Villa, Southsea. His capital was about £6, just over £3 of which went to buy meagre furniture at an auction. The hall he decorated with an oakum mat, an umbrella stand, and three pegs (6d.) "on which two hats reposed to give an impression of realism."

The first few nights he slept in his overcoat on the iron bed, with Bristowe's "Principles of Medicine," wrapped in his second suit for pillow! He obtained drugs on credit-but no patients came. Then, at last, a man in a top-hat arrived coughing huskily.

"Ah!" said Doyle, "bronchial. These summer colds are a little trying."

"Yes, I've had it some time."

"With a little care and treatment.."

"It's not about that I've come."

'No?" Doyle's heart sank.

"No, doctor. It's about a small sums that's due on the meter."

The previous tenant had gone off owing 8s. 6d.

Conan Doyle's First Patient

Doyle paid his first quarter's rent by writing a £10 Christmas story for 'London Society.' So as not to miss a possible patient he shopped between 9 and 10 at night, usually returning with a loaf and some fried fish or saveloys. Then he slunk out with a broom to sweep the front, and later, when neighbours were abed, polished his plate. He lived on about 6d. a day; gave up butter and tobacco.

His first *bona fide* patient was "a little anæmic old maid, a chronic hypochondriac, I should judge, who had probably worked her way round every doctor in the town, and was anxious to sample this novelty." Fee, 1s. 6d. His next: a gipsy woman with a baby with measles-so poor that Doyle gave her 5d. and charged nothing for medicine. "A few more such patients." he thought, "and I am a broken man." Thrice he had to pawn his watch, reflecting that instead of paying poor rate he ought to be collecting it.

Conan Doyle, the author of Sherlock Holmes, was a complete failure as a medical practitioner—for which thanks be to the Goddess Luck!

But the practice grew. In his first year he made £154. When his income rose to £270 he married a gentle, amiable girl, the sister of a patient. It never rose above £300.

This was the world-famous author who was one day to receive far more for a single Holmes story! He began writing them while he was still an obscure doctor, the first–"A Study in Scarlet," in 1886-bringing him £25. It is suggested that a Dr. Bell, at Edinburgh, had given him the idea for the character, although Mr. Adrian Conan Doyle, son of the novelist, has since stated that his father was himself the original Sherlock Holmes. But there seems no doubt that he heard Bell greet a patient in this way :—

"Well, my man, you've served in the army?"

"Aye,sir."

"Not long discharged?"

"No, sir."

"A Highland regiment?"

"Aye, sir."

"A non-com. officer?"

"Aye, sir."

"Stationed at Barbados?"

"Aye, sir."

"You see, gentlemen." Bell explained to his students. "the man was a respectable man but did not remove his hat. They do not in the army, but he would have learned civilian ways had he been long discharged. He has an air of authority and he is obviously Scottish. As to Barbados, his complaint is elephantiasis, which is West Indies and not British."

And there, in the raw, was the Holmes method, which so absorbed a whole generation of 'Strand Magazine' readers. Doyle abandoned medicine, and prospered. He championed lost causes, helped his fellows, and became an earnest Spiritualist. When he died in 1930 he had written. Mr. Pearson suggests, his own epitaph without intending it as such:—

I have wrought my simple plan
If I give one hour of joy
To the boy who's half a man,
Or the man who's half a boy.

New Standards For Post-war Highways

By HUBERT E. BIRD

One of the main problems facing Britain's planners centres on roads. Wartime restriction on motor traffic has lessened the congestion that gave many a highway authority great anxiety before World War II. But when some time after the end of hostilities, Mr. Everyman's car comes back in its thousands to the roads, new arrangements will have to be made.

The problem is not merely a question of separate cycle tracks, fly-overs and the restriction of ribbon development, nor the calculation of future needs in the light of a pre-war traffic census. It is bound up with the broadest issues of national planning policy, industrial, social and commercial.

A Government Committee is considering the problems of industrial distribution, present and future. The dispersal of light industries from the centre of many big towns, including London, has been recommended by a number of Britain's leading planners, and the British Government is anxious to see new industries set up in some of the pre-war depressed areas. Meanwhile the future of the many newly-built Government factories has still to be settled. The redistribution of industry means to some extent a redistribution of population. Not until a decision has been made on these questions can the Government's recently announced road policy be given complete practical application.

Although they have played a valuable part in Britain's communications in wartime, the canals are considered by many planners to have very little place in the future. A good many branch railway lines too, they say, normally do not pay for their upkeep. It is suggested that both these might be scrapped and replaced by roads. This would involve in particular the transference to the roads of large quantities of agricultural produce and other goods required by the farming communities. It would vastly increase the quantities of vehicular traffic on what are at present minor and secondary roads, and that increase would have to be catered for.

On the other hand, the railway companies have announced far-reaching re-organisation schemes, including cheap air travel. The part to be played by aircraft in the transport of passengers and valuable lightweight commodities is an unknown quantity.

These and the particular considerations of individual urban and regional planning schemes are the problems that highway authorities will face.

In Britain the provision and maintenance of roads, apart from trunk roads, are the responsibility of the local authority, whose income for this purpose is derived from the taxation of occupied property within its administrative boundaries. Such income is obviously highly variable as between one locality and another, and so is the condition of the highways.

Today there are about 45,000 miles of *classified* roads in Britain. Of these some 10 per cent. are trunk roads maintained entirely at Government expense. The Government now proposes to take over from local authorities a similar mileage along important routes. That will mean that one fifth of Britain's roads, at any rate, will be constructed and maintained to a uniform standard.

Britain's Government has recently issued through the Ministry of War Transport a memorandum based on the recommendations of a committee of road experts. This puts forward certain standards of lay-out, design and construction, to guide local authorities in their post-war schemes for inter-urban communication.

It stresses the need for securing public safety by restricting the number of points of side access to such roads, by-passing built-up areas, improving street-lighting in urban stretches and providing adequate footpaths and pedestrian crossings. It recommends separate cycle tracks and the preservation of amenities in the shape of trees and pleasant landmarks such as ancient buildings. It recommends judicious tree-planting which has been the subject of particular study by experts.

The memorandum also suggests that the highway boundaries not be less than 60 feet apart, individual carriage ways to have a minimum width of 22 feet with provision for a maximum of 30 feet. These are not standards to be automatically applied. In certain mountainous districts, for example, the expense involved would obviously not be justified by the volume of traffic served, though safe surfacing on mountain roads is considered of special importance.

Visibility at changes of gradient occupies an important place in the recommendations, a clear view for 1,000 feet being suggested for single carriage ways, and 500 for double ones. Side roads should not automatically be given access to the main roads, but should be carried either over or under it. Where the volume of traffic justifies it, fly-over connection should be provided. The roundabout junction, which has been successful in its main function to permit continuity of traffic without risk of accident–will however be the more common on Britain's roads, except in the case of main motor, highways.

Special roads to accommodate swift automobile traffic, should relieve congestion and ensure safety on busy commercial routes. These will be built as soon after World War II as the labour and supply position permits. They will have double carriage ways and a total width varying from 55 to 93 feet. The fly-over will be a common feature of such roads, where speed and free progress are the first considerations. The siting and number of these motor roads depends on the ultimate demand.

Rebuilding schemes, of course, must have first charge on labour and supply. In the minor road works connected with them opportunity will be taken to experiment with the practical and technical side of road construction. Britain has no lack of skilled highway engineers, and though less spectacular than some Continental undertakings, her newest roads can stand technical comparison with any of them.

Technical research into matters such as binding agents, soil stabilisation and surfacing has gone on during World War II. The results of this research and the classes in constructional methods that it is proposed to provide for road workmen when they return from war service should ensure that Britain's post-war highways are safe, swift and sightly.

Soldier on leave: What do you want?"
Burglar: "Yer money!"
Soldier on leave: "Thank goodness. I thought it was time to get up."

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HEALTH CARE FOR SHIPYARD WORKERS

Health care that may vary from treatment for a common cold to a brain operation, is available to the 65,000 workers at the Kaiser shipyards on the U. S. west coast, through the Permanente Foundation, an organization now three years old.

The Foundation was born of necessity. Existing hospitals in the area could not begin to provide for the needs of the thousands of workers who swarmed to the shipyards when the war began. Besides the inevitable injuries incurred on the job, ordinary sickness slashed into man hours of production. The managers of the yards realized the need for complete, low-cost health care for workers to maintain necessary production of the cargo ships so vital to the United Nations victory. Such care should not be given on a charity basis, it was felt, but supported by the workers themselves, from adequate salaries.

The Permanente Foundation and the workers' Health Plan were the result. The company pays a proportion of the Foundation's expenses, but main support comes from the employes' small weekly fee. Membership is strictly voluntary, but 92 per cent of the yards' workers belong. They and their families receive complete medical care by a staff of 75 doctors and 325 nurses, who not only treat their injuries and diseases but encourage them to report at the first signs of illness, so that more serious complications will not develop. Minimum salary for doctors is well above the average of private practitioners.

Clinics And First-Aid Stations

The Foundation has built two modern hospitals—Field Hospital, at the yards, with 150 beds, and the 300-bed Permanente Hospital, in the nearby city of Oakland. Their clinics handle nearly 1,500 patients a day, while 2,000 more can be accommodated daily in the seven first-aid stations at the yards. No distinction is made between industrial ailments and other types. Offering complete medical and hospital care to its members, the Foundation has cut loss of money and time from illness and injuries at the Richmond yards to one of the lowest ratios in the country, saving the U.S. Government several hundred thousand dollars in war production costs.

Permanente Hospital in Oakland has quadrupled in size since it opened in August 1942. Designed by Dr. Sidney R. Garfield, medical director for Henry Kaiser enterprises. It is modern and completely functional. Four central nurses' stations, located at corridor intersections in the wards, are equipped with two-way communication with each bed-patient, assuring prompt attention to the patient's needs with a minimum of effort for the nurses. Seven green-tiled surgical theatres open off a central sterilizing and equipment room; patients enter through exterior corridors, eliminating cross-traffic. Waiting rooms in the out-patient clinics are subdivided for specialized departments, affording increased privacy and quicker service. The pharmacy is stocked from the Foundation's own drug manufacturing plant, which makes and packages drugs and medicines for the hospitals in standard containers agreed upon by the staff. An occupational therapy department helps injured workers regain manual dexterity.

Research And Preventive Work

But treating sick workers is only part of the Foundation's program. Dr. Garfield insists that a worthwhile medical group must contribute to the progress of medicine. More time and money are available for research and training when his patients are kept well. So a staff Public Health Committee tells workers how to avoid illness and injury, with lectures and discussions at the yards, health and safety precautions, and articles in the company's weekly paper.

The Foundation encourages research by providing fellowships and assistance for doctors wishing to conduct special studies. The University of California School of Medicine sends all its students through a training period at Parmanente, to learn first-hand about industrial group medicine. Thirty young doctors from other institutions are serving internships and residencies there.

Rehabilitation is an active phase of the Foundation's program. An analysis of the amount of various types of labour involved in each job in the yards has aided in placing disabled war veterans and injured workers in vital jobs they can handle. Nearly 700 such workers are employed each month.

Permanente Hospital is still growing. An accredited nursing school will open there this summer. A 50-bed obstetrical wing, a 60-bed pediatrics department, and a Research Institute are in the blueprint stage. Dr. Garfield is drawing up a special training program for physicians returning from the armed forces after the war.

Confident in the future of pre-paid, low-cost group medicine, Dr. Garfield is not worried about the fate of the Foundation when the shipyards shrink back to peacetime proportions. "People will always support a good organization which gives them complete health care at low cost," he says. "Doctors are realizing that specialized medicine leads naturally to group practice, and they like the regular hours and steady pay such practice affords. Our plan is simple, and it works—to the benefit of the patient, the doctor and the medical profession."

The main entrance to the Permanente Foundation Hospital in Oakland, California. This 300-bed hospital and clinic offers complete low-cost medical and hospital care to the 65,000 workers and their families at the Kaiser shipyards on the U. S. west coast.

Treating sick workers is only part of the Foundation's program. In this modern laboratory research is conducted on a large scale to further the progress of medicine. The Foundation encourages research by providing fellowships and assistance for doctors wishing to conduct special studies.

The Central nurses' stations, like the one shown above, are located at corridor intersections in the wards. They are equipped with two-way communication with each bed-patient, assuring prompt attention to the patients' needs with minimum effort for the nurses.

The Permanente Hospital's kitchen prepares more than 3,000 meals a day. There is, besides this salad room where dieticians and cooks make up all the salads and relish dishes, a special diet kitchen, bakery, ice room, vegetable room, canned goods room, refrigerated garbage-disposal room and dishwashing room.

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